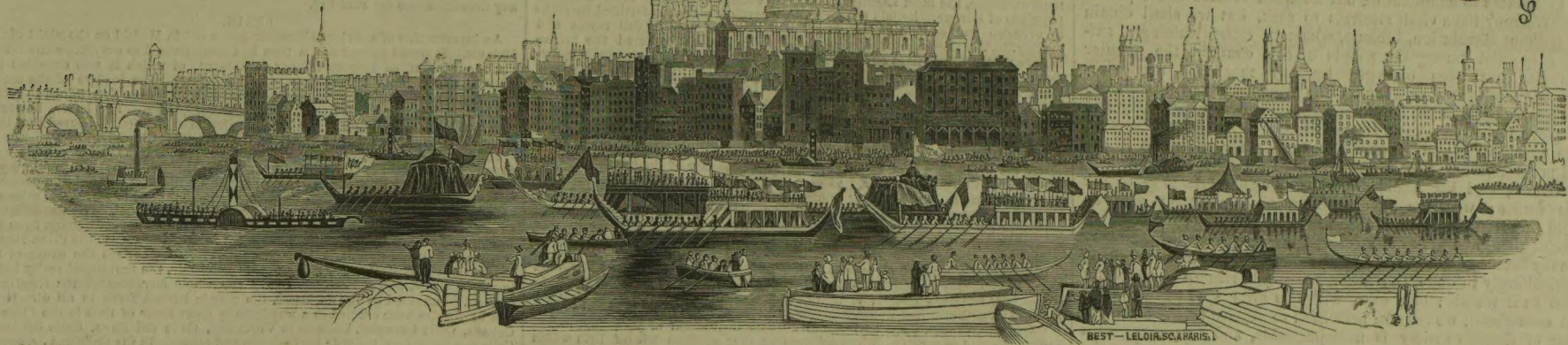


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 311.—Vol. XII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

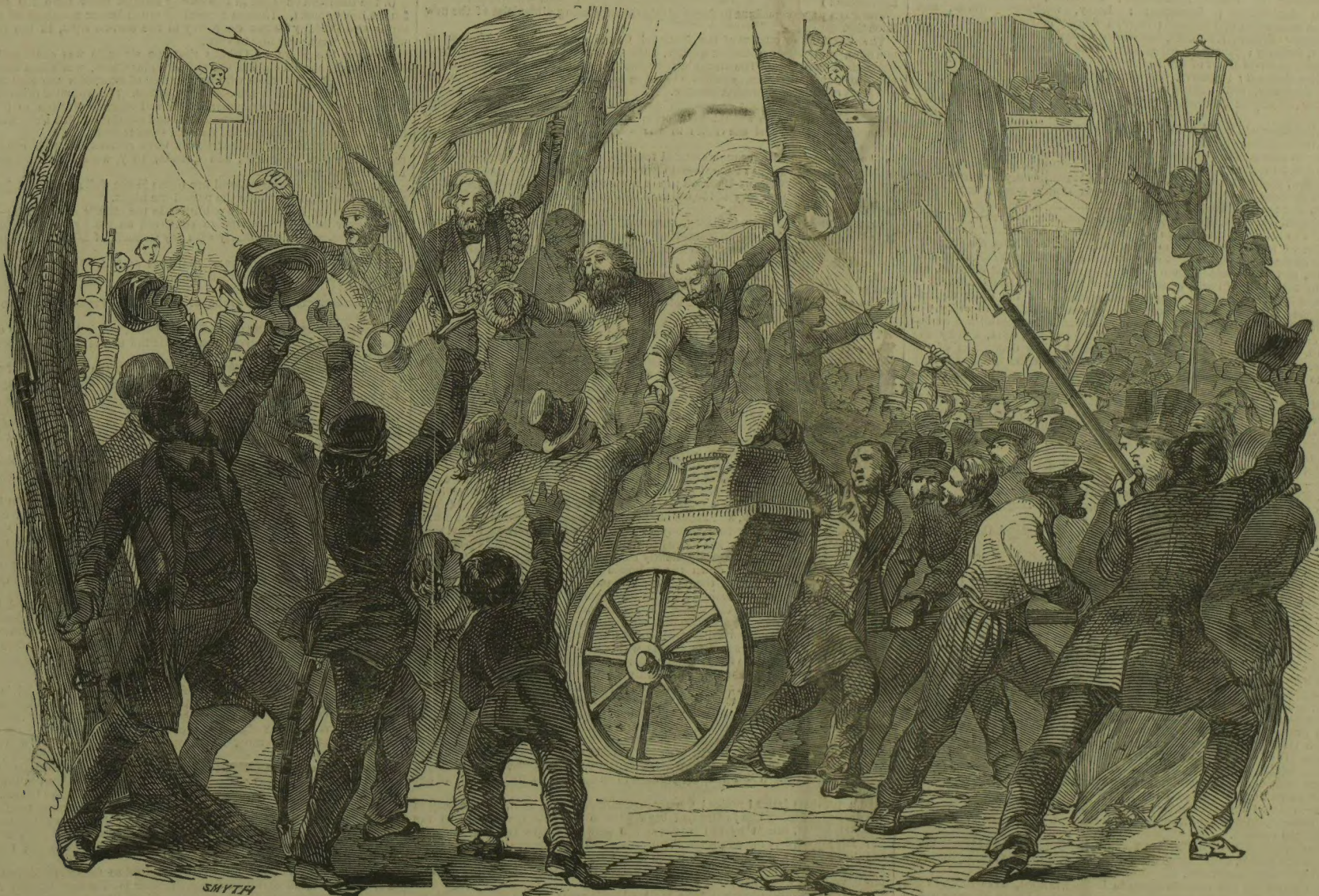
THE PRIVATE MORALITY OF PUBLIC MEN.

IT has often been observed that a low state of public morality in a country is the sure precursor of Revolution. So certainly do like causes produce like results, that the last French Revolution was confidently predicted for many months before it took place. It was as certain from the premises as a logical deduction; as unerring as an algebraic equation. Amid all the vices and crimes of mobs, there is in the collective people of all countries a love of virtue—a hatred of meanness—a sentiment of grandeur, which will pardon a great crime more readily than a succession of systematic and debasing vices. This sentiment of the people cannot be outraged with impunity by the governing classes in any country. The first French Revolution owed its worst crimes to the disgust and horror excited throughout society by the scandalous debaucheries and corruptions of the aristocracy and priesthood—an aristocracy without honour, and a priesthood without belief. The Revolution of 1848 was produced and hastened by the same feelings on the part of the people. Tyranny may often commit public crime with impunity, if it practises the private virtues. George the Third was tolerated by the people of England, notwithstanding the wickedness of his reign, because he was a good husband and father. George the Fourth was infinitely more hated, though in no degree worse as a King, because his vices as a man rendered him odious to the good sense and correct feeling of the people. So it was with Louis Philippe. As long as he was considered an exemplary character in private life, his public tyranny did not goad the people into insurrection; but when the corruption that he had spread through French Society in all its ramifications—the mean, grovelling, dirty love of money—the utter selfishness—the entire want of honour which characterised himself and all the tools that he employed—became too apparent for further doubt—the doom of

his system and of his dynasty was sealed. The full extent of the infamy he caused and kept in his pay is not yet known; but every day brings to light some new proof of the deplorable venality which he introduced and fostered, and of the gangrenous poison that he infused into the whole body of French society.

The Monarchy fell, not so much from any theoretic love of Republicanism widely diffused among the people, as from the conviction impressed upon the public mind by Louis Philippe and all his Ministers, that Monarchy and Corruption were convertible terms. Hence, it was thought well to give another trial to a system that could not maintain itself, except by employing the old and disreputable means, destructive of the national honour abroad, and of the national happiness at home. To repair the enormous evils of this system is the most difficult of the many difficult tasks reserved for the present and all future Governments of France. Robespierre said, in 1793, "that it was no child's play to found the French Republic." He and his colleagues, his predecessors and successors, found this to their cost; but, whatever may have been their faults and their crimes, whatever the enormity of the deeds of blood that has given their names an unhappy celebrity, they did one great thing: they purified the character of public men. Wielding absolute power, having unlimited control over the resources of a rich and powerful nation, they lived in decent poverty—some of them even in indigence. They scorned the vile thing, a bribe, and their word was their bond. Louis Philippe has rendered it necessary that the new rulers of France should perform this Herculean task once more. M. de Lamartine—a greater, a purer, a better, and a wiser man than any of the heroes of his "History of the Girondins"—may exclaim with Robespierre, in face of the mighty mass of corruption that stares him in the face, that it is, indeed, no child's play to found the French Republic; but, like

Robespierre, he must purify it from the vices of the Monarchy. Robespierre adopted the savage purification of the guillotine. In the more enlightened times in which we live, the public exposure of the names and crimes of the offenders will have the same effect, and inflict upon the delinquents an equally effective punishment—the moral guillotine of public contempt. It is to be hoped that the Provisional Government will show no tenderness upon this subject; that they will hide nothing, whatever may be the name, the fame, or the station of the criminal; and that they will give to the world, supported by the documents in their possession, the true history of the reign of Louis Philippe. They have uplifted a portion of the veil; let them draw it aside entirely. Of their own integrity there is no doubt, or shadow of a doubt. The men who assume power amid such convulsions as that from which they sprang, never can be guilty of the vices of the system which they destroy; but they owe it to the tarnished fame of their nation, and to the cause of popular liberty all over the world, to expose to the full the moral infamy which has rendered Monarchy an impossibility for France, and which leads many to despair even of the Republic. Let them publish, whoever may be ashamed, the names in Louis Philippe's private memorandum-book, labelled "*Hommes à moi*" ("My Men"), that France and all other free states may see in what rank of society moved the individuals who received the bribes of the Monarch for the betrayal of their country and the prostitution of their honour. Let them also publish the records of the Prefecture of Police, and those contained in the missing folios, in which the King, playing a double game, as was natural for a man in his situation, preserved the documents by which he could crush, upon any future occasion, the venality that refused to be any longer venal, and the villany that should take it into its head to become honest at an inconvenient period. All these documents should be



PROCESSION OF LIBERATED POLES, AT BERLIN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

published. All these facts should be made known, as a necessary step towards the purification of French society. It is essential to the stability and usefulness of the new Government, that it be not suspected of employing any one of these men for the sake of his knowledge, his talents, or his usefulness. There ought to be a clean sweep of them, as a preliminary to the public re-establishment of the great principle, that, without honour as its guiding-star, no Government, whether Monarchical or Republican, can successfully maintain itself at the present period of the world's history. This national honour is at present the safeguard of England. We may have grievances to complain of, but we shall redress them peaceably. We may have vital Reforms to seek, but we shall obtain them without Revolution, because, whatever exasperation and suffering may exist among the people of this country, the popular virtue has not been outraged by any meanness and vices in the Monarch, any venality in the Ministers, any scandalous traffic by any party in the emoluments of office, any debauchery and profligacy in the aristocratic classes, or any systematic corruption in the executive Government. Fortunately for the cause of rational progress, we have a Monarch whom we respect for her private virtues, and her unobtrusive and sensible discharge of her public duties; we have an aristocracy that, whatever may be thought of their privileges, are not inferior in the discharge of all the social virtues of life to any class of society. We will not make too many boasts of our purity, for the disgraceful bribery practised so unblushingly in our small boroughs would rise up in judgment against us if we did; but, even with this dirty spot upon the national escutcheon, we may be permitted to rejoice that the general honour of English society is unimpugnable, and to predict, as a consequence of this state of feeling, that however extensive the Reforms demanded at this time, and to be either now or hereafter conceded, there is no fear of REVOLUTION.

THE LIBERATED POLES.

ONE of the earliest consequences of the recent revolution in Prussia was the setting free, by Royal edict, of the Poles who had been made prisoners at Berlin since the previous year. In commemoration of this event, they re-entered the city in solemn procession; and our Artist (F. Weiss, of Berlin) has enabled us to present the reader with the accompanying *tableau* of the ceremony. Before separating, M. Microzlapski addressed the people, who received him with enthusiastic applause.

Next day, the Poles took leave of the Berliners, in a public address, from which the following is an extract:—"Comforted and strengthened by the sun of hope now rising in Europe, we are returning home with hearts full of gratitude to the inhabitants of Berlin, to prepare for the last and most serious fight that we shall ever have to encounter—a struggle between the dark, brutal, and despotic power which has been our sworn enemy for centuries, a struggle for freedom against slavery, a struggle of life against death. We assure you that, by every means in our power, we will prevent any unnecessary spilling of blood, to preserve the public safety and order, and to promote true freedom."

Before leaving, on presenting themselves to the President of Police, Von Minitoll, to procure their passports, he addressed to them a few words of acknowledgement for the judicious and kindly conduct they had displayed towards Berlin since the 19th ult., and more particularly for their kindness in undertaking to guard the extensive buildings connected with the post-office. As their passports, and as an eternal recollection, he begged they would carry with them the arms (muskets and sabres) which had been placed in their hands.

The release of the imprisoned Poles has been regarded as an intention on the part of the King of Prussia to close his account with his former friend, the Emperor of Russia. All agree that the Russians shall not march into Prussia, unless it be over the corpses of the grateful Poles. The Russian military posts are being doubled, and reports are current of a very large army being on the point of marching into Poland.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris continues quiet; and, although there have been some disturbances in the provinces, yet they appear to have been totally unconnected with politics, and have been in general easily suppressed.

On Friday (last week) the Central Electoral Committee for Paris published the following official communication:—

"The Central Committee for the General Elections of Members of the National Assembly proceeded yesterday to scrutinise the list for the thirty-four candidates to be proposed to the citizens of the department of the Seine for national representatives. The ballot produced the following results; viz.—Dupont (de l'Eure); Lamartine; Arago; Marie; Armand Marrast; Garnier Pagès; Albert; Ledru Rollin; Ferdinand Flocon; Louis Blanc; Crémieux—(these eleven are the members of the Provisional Government); Recurt, a deputy mayor of Paris; A. Corbon, working sculptor, editor of the *Atelier*; Guinard, chief of the National Guard; Danguy, a compositor, and an editor of the *Atelier*; Beranger; Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction; Bethmont, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Lamennais; Leroy, working jeweller, and founder of an association of workmen; Buez, a deputy mayor of Paris; E. Cavaignac, Minister of War; I. Bastide, Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs; David d'Angers, statuary; Savary, working shoemaker, editor of the *Fraternité*; Courtais, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine; C. Thomas, Director of the *National*; Pagnerre, Secretary-General to the Provisional Government; Degousse, civil engineer; Treliat, physician; Launae, working cabinet-maker; Andry de Puytraven; Philippe Le Bes, of the Institute; D'Alton Shee."

Beranger has since addressed a letter to the electors, declining the honour proposed to be conferred on him, on the ground of his great age, and his physical inability to take part in the proceedings of a large assembly.

By decree dated the 28th ult., the Provisional Government decides that all appointments, &c., made on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th February, "during the course of the glorious insurrection which delivered France from a corrupting Government, and founded the Republic," are annulled.

The Provisional Government has also issued the following decree:—"Art. 1. The Minister of Justice is provisionally authorised to accord naturalisation to all foreigners who may demand it, and who shall prove, by official or authentic documents, that they have resided in France for five years at least, and who, besides, shall produce, in support of their demand, an attestation by the Mayor of Paris, or the Prefect of Police, for the department of the Seine, and by the commissaries of the Government for the other departments, that they are worthy, in every respect, of being admitted to enjoy the rights of French citizens. Art. 2. The payment of the duties established on behalf of the national Treasury by the ordinance of 8th October, 1814, and by the law of 28th April, 1816, shall continue to be effected. The disposition of the ordinance of 8th October, 1814, authorising the said duties to be remitted wholly or in part to persons whose state of fortune may require it, shall also be maintained."

Three military camps, connected together, and consisting of a disposable force of nearly 100,000 men, are to be established at Dijon, Lyons, and Grenoble. In the event of a war, and in case of an advance on the kingdom of Sardinia, the headquarters of the French army will be fixed at Lyons, in order to direct, from that point, the first military operations.

The following decree was issued by the Provisional Government, dated March 31:—

"Art. 1. Every Frenchman shall be permitted to contract in that portion of the service which he chooses a voluntary engagement, the length of which cannot be less than two years."

"Art. 2. In no case can the volunteers who have so engaged themselves be placed in non-activity without their consent."

Great excitement was occasioned at Lyons on the 24th ult. by a steamer called the *Vautour* being seen in the river, coming from Valence, with a white flag displayed. The people by the side of the river had warned the captain to remove the flag, but he took no notice. On arriving at the Quai de Charité, at Lyons, the people immediately rushed on board the vessel, seized the captain, and would have ill-treated him, had not a company of the National Guard appeared and taken him into custody, together with all the crew and the passengers. He was forthwith conveyed to gaol, accompanied by an immense crowd, and the flag was seized and dragged through the gutters to the Hôtel de Ville. On inquiry it appeared, from the captain's story, that the flag was merely used as a signal, and this seemed to be proved by the fact that it was bound by a red border, and had the name of the steamer in the middle. The captain, nevertheless, was detained in gaol, and M. Arago, the Government Commissary, had to issue a proclamation announcing that a judicial investigation would take place. The steamer was seized, and a placard, with the words "*Propriété Nationale*," was placed on it. After some hours' agitation caused by this event, order was re-established.

There was an *émeute* at Lyons on Thursday week among the soldiers, who rushed from their barracks and rescued one of their companions from confinement, who had been placed under arrest for breach of discipline. Order was, however, at length restored, principally through the intervention of the soldier whom his companions had rescued.

At Bordeaux the efforts of M. Clement Thomas, the Government Commissioner, to conciliate the people, have proved unavailing, as M. Latrande refuses to permit M. Chavallier to be re-appointed.

General Chabannes, late Aide-de-Camp to Louis Philippe, has written to the *Journal des Débats* denying the truth of the report that Louis Philippe was in treaty for the purchase of an estate in England. That assertion, says General Chabannes, "is absolutely false. In addition, I can affirm, and all the persons who have known the affairs of the King will affirm with me, that, during the

eighteen years of his reign, Kings Louis Philippe never invested any sum of money whatever in foreign countries; and that, uniting the future fortunes of his family with that of his country, he placed all his fortune on the soil of France. The result is, that, far from being able to purchase estates in England, he lives from day to day, and in the most straitened circumstances, at Claremont, under the hospitable roof of King Leopold."

The *Moniteur des Clubs* announces that citizen the Abbé Lacordaire, has offered himself as a candidate for the national representation, and that he proposes, if elected, to demand the restoration of the church property to the amount of 40,000,000fr. with the addition of 2,000,000fr. Oddly enough, the club of the school of medicine has supported the pretensions of this candidate.

The state of Lyons, according to the last arrival, continues to afford subject for apprehension on the part of the lovers of order. A private letter says:—"Only conceive the city of Lyons is in the hands of the most turbulent, the most excitable, the most licentious, the most educated, and the most ferocious populace of Europe. Behold the formidable garrison placed in fortified barracks to overawe and control them, who are themselves now in full revolt and mutiny." The Government, apparently as a *douceur*, had ordered the manufacture of 43,000 silk flags and 130,000 scarfs, which would give some employment to the weavers.

On Monday Mr. Smith O'Brien and the Irish deputation attended at the Hôtel de Ville, and presented the address from the Irish Confederation to the Provisional Government. M. Lamartine made the following reply to the deputation:—

"CITIZENS OF IRELAND,

"If we required a fresh proof of the pacific influence of the proclamation of the great democratic principle, this new Christianity, bursting forth at the opportune moment, and dividing the world, as formerly, into a Pagan and Christian community—we should assuredly discern this proof of the omnipotent action of an idea, in the visits spontaneously paid in this city to Republican France, and the principles which animate her by the nations, or by fractions of the nations, of Europe."

"We are not astonished to see to-day a deputation from Ireland. Ireland knows how deeply her destinies, her sufferings, and her successive advances in the path of religious liberty, of unity, and of constitutional equality with the other parts of the United Kingdom, have at all times moved the heart of Europe!"

"We said as much a few days ago to another deputation of your fellow-citizens. We said as much to all the children of that glorious Isle of Erin which the natural genius of its inhabitants and the striking events of its history render equally symbolical of the poetry and the heroism of the nations of the north."

"Rest assured, therefore, that you will find in France, under the Republic, a response to all the sentiments which you express towards it."

"Tell your fellow-citizens that the name of Ireland is synonymous with the name of liberty courageously defended against privilege—that it is one common name to every French citizen! Tell them that this reciprocity which they invoke—that this hospitality of which they are not oblivious—the Republic will be proud to remember and to practise invariably towards the Irish. Tell them, above all, that the French Republic is not, and never will be, an aristocratic Republic, in which liberty is merely abused as the mask of privilege; but a Republic embracing the entire community, and securing to all the same rights and the same benefits. As regards other encouragements, it would neither be expedient for us to hold them out, nor for you to receive them. I have already expressed the same opinion with reference to Germany, Belgium, and Italy; and I repeat it with reference to every nation which is involved in internal disputes—which is either divided against itself or at variance with its Government. When there is a difference of race—when nations are aliens in blood—intervention is not allowable. We belong to no party in Ireland or elsewhere, except to that which contends for justice, for liberty, and for the happiness of the Irish people. No other part would be acceptable to us, in a time of peace, in the interests and the passions of foreign nations. France is desirous of reserving herself free for the maintenance of the rights of all."

"We are at peace, and we are desirous of remaining on good terms of equality, not with this or that part of Great Britain, but with Great Britain entire. We believe this peace to be useful and honourable, not only to Great Britain and the French Republic, but to the human race. We will not commit an act—we will not utter a word—we will not breathe an insinuation at variance with the principles of the reciprocal inviolability of nations which we have proclaimed, and of which the continent of Europe is already gathering the fruits. The fallen monarchy had treaties and diplomats. Our diplomats are nations, our treaties are sympathies! We should be insane were we openly to exchange such a diplomacy for unmeaning and partial alliances with even the most legitimate parties in the countries which surround us. We are not competent either to judge them or to prefer some of them to others; by announcing our partisanship of the one side, we should declare ourselves the enemies of the other. We do not wish to be the enemies of any of your fellow-countrymen. We wish, on the contrary, by a faithful observance of the Republican pledges, to remove all the prejudices which may mutually exist between our neighbours and ourselves."

"This course, however painful it may be, is imposed on us by the law of nations as well as by our historical remembrances."

"Do you know what it was which most served to irritate France and estrange her from England during the first Republic? It was the civil war in a portion of our territory, supported, subsidised, and assisted by Mr. Pitt. It was the encouragement and the arms given to Frenchmen, as heretics as yourselves, but Frenchmen fighting against their fellow-citizens. This was not honourable warfare. It was a Royalist propaganda waged with French blood against the Republic. This policy is not yet, in spite of all our efforts, entirely effaced from the memory of the nation. Well, this cause of dissension between Great Britain and us, we will never renew by taking any similar course. We accept with gratitude expressions of friendship from the different nationalities included in the British empire. We ardently wish that justice may found and strengthen the friendship of races; that equality may become more and more its basis; but while proclaiming with you, with her (England), and with all, the holy dogma of fraternity, we will perform only acts of brotherhood, in conformity with our principles, and our feelings towards the Irish nation." (Vive la République! Vive le Gouvernement Provisoire! Vive Lamartine!)

The Paris papers continue to demonstrate the increasing difficulties of the new Republic.

The elections of officers of the National Guard commenced on Wednesday morning, and were proceeding quietly, but considerable excitement would probably mark their close. The struggle is between the moderate and the ultra-Republican, and its result may indicate the tone and complexion of the elections of members of the Constituent Assembly.

The *National* denies that France has hostile views on Germany, and maintains that the closest union should take place between the two countries, in order efficaciously to support the Poles in the war between that people and the Russians.

The Bourse has been much agitated towards the close of the week—first, by continued apprehensions of troubles to grow out of the elections; secondly, by the transfer of the Orleans Railroad to the State; and, thirdly, by a report that, within 48 hours, a new levy of 160,000 men will be made by order of the Government.

Letters from Chambéry, in Savoy, announce that a Republic was proclaimed in that city on Sunday, the 2d instant.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree, taking the Paris and Orleans Railroad into their own hands.

M. Thiers has signified his intention not to offer himself as a candidate for a seat in the National Assembly.

Abd-el-Kader is to reside in the Castle of Pau.

Paris, Wednesday.

The *Mode*, a legitimist journal, and as such not very friendly to the ex-King of the French, states, on the authority of a private letter from Claremont, that his Majesty talks incessantly and to all comers about the last revolution, and strange to say, persists in arguing that his policy and system of management during the time he was on the throne were the wisest and best. According to the *Mode*, the loquacity of the fallen monarch is so extraordinarily great as to be positively wearisome to his hearers. The poor Queen, adds your contemporary, is completely borne down by the terrible calamity which has befallen her family, and only finds a gleam of consolation in prayer and works of piety.

The week that has just passed away has seen little change for the better in the state of things in this country. Commerce has been completely null—employment for the working classes has diminished—discontent and anxiety have increased—money has become scarcer—credit, the substitute which is even more powerful than itself, has vanished—the public treasury is far from full. The crisis is a terrible one for all classes, and above all for the Government, which must either battle through it, or allow the country to sink beneath it. But still good men should not despair. France has passed through trials more terrible by far, and she is strong enough to pass triumphantly through that which now assails her.

The Government has put down the nuisance of the nightly illuminations of houses, which took place on the bidding of bands of dirty boys. Any of the gamins who now cry "*Des lam-pi-ions*" as they pronounce it, are accommodated with a night's lodging in the *vicoin*, i.e. station-house. The nuisance of the planting of trees of liberty has also died out; in truth, there is scarcely a spare corner in all the vast city in which trees could now be planted. The fellows who did the planting have pocketed vast sums, which they obtained by levying toll on the spectators, and on the inhabitants of the nearest houses.

Alexandre Dumas announces a monthly history, "day by day and hour by hour," of the Revolution, and of the events which have followed and will follow it. It is to be sold at an extraordinarily low price, and will, of course, have an immense sale. In such a work the great novelist will be more at ease than in a newspaper, for he will be able to give full rein to his imagination, "history," in his dictionary, meaning "romance." Georges Sands is also turning the Revolution to account by writing what she calls "Letters to the People" about it; but she does not appear to create any great sensation, notwithstanding her vast literary reputation—a fact which is perhaps to be ascribed to the obscurity of her epistles.

In a previous letter I noticed the strange circumstance, that, in the way of illustration, nothing like justice had been done to the principal scenes in the last Revolution, except by the *ILLUSTRATED NEWS*. Within the last week the Parisian print-sellers have relieved themselves from this reproach, by bringing out illustrations which are admirable in design and execution. But it is extraordinary that they should have taken weeks to do what the *NEWS* did in a few days—nay, a few hours?

Though the Revolution has been most advantageous to the newspapers, by creating an enormous demand, it has also caused heavy losses to them by the falling-off in the advertisements. One might in fact say that advertising in Paris has been annihilated; for the papers that seven weeks ago had one, two, and

even three pages full of advertisements, now come out in general with less than the quarter of a page—sometimes without a single line.

The theatres have cruelly suffered by the Revolution. Not one at present clears the half of its expenses; and some have been already obliged to close, whilst several others are preparing to follow the example.

This is a momentous day for France—the elections of Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels of the National Guards being now in course of taking place. The choice of the men will show whether moderate or extreme opinions are most in favour: if the former, the country is saved—if the latter, the worst may be apprehended.

In a few days, the quarter's rent becomes due, and people are clamouring against being compelled to pay it. The shopkeepers sent up a deputation, on Monday, to request to be relieved from that hard obligation, and that the landlords might be compelled to pay themselves out of the sum deposited in their hands as security. Nobody now likes to pay even the justest debt, if there be any decent excuse for refusing.

SPAIN.

An insurrection of a serious character broke out in Madrid on the night of the 26th ult. It would appear that a plan had been formed to overthrow the Ministry by means of an insurrectionary movement, of which it was expected the military would have remained passive spectators. The leaders of the movement, having subsequently discovered that the troops were determined to resist, countermanded the orders they had given to the people. The latter, however, who had been wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, declared that they were betrayed, and that they would fight even without leaders.

The Queen drove to the Prado at five o'clock, where the usual crowds were assembled. It was about six o'clock that the first sign of what was to follow was perceived. A man in the crowd at the Puerto del Sol fired a pistol at a *guindilla* or policeman, who was passing, and the shot was replied to by several others in some of the narrow streets in the vicinity of the Calle Arenal, at short distance. In a few minutes afterwards her Majesty passed in the same direction from the Prado, and on her arrival at the Palace sent an aide-de-camp to the Plaza Mayor, where the Political Chief and Municipality were, to ascertain the cause of the firing. In about half an hour after that occurrence, the movement really began in the Lavapies, and at nightfall nearly the whole city became the theatre of combat. Favoured by the darkness, the people rushed forth in all directions, and barricades were erected in a wonderfully short space of time in the Plaza de Cebada, Calle Lavapies, Calle de la Visitación, Calle del Bano, Calle del Lobo, Calle San Jeronimo, Calle de los Peligros, and others. In the Calle San Jeronimo there were not less than four barricades, the insurgents finding the materials there and in a few other streets ready at hand, in consequence of their having been unpaved for the purpose of repair, and the large stones lying about in abundance.

The Government, who had on the 24th received very accurate information of what was going on, had the troops under arms, and ready to act on the first notice. Battalions came pouring forth from all directions, and the Carabineers issued from the Custom-house down the Calle Peligros, and fired a volley into the crowd in the Calle Alecia, who returned the fire.

The Calle San Jeronimo was so well fortified that it was found impossible to dislodge the insurgents from their barricades. A flank movement was made by the Calle de la Cruz, which leads to that street and the end of the Calle del Principe; and there the combat was long and obstinate. The insurgents were at length driven back. In the Plaza Mayor the fighting was also kept up for a long time. In one house only there were this morning eleven dead bodies lying in a room—three of them soldiers, the rest civilians. In the Calle Mayor the struggle was also bloody. The house of the Count of Onate, who lives nearly opposite the main guard at the Post-office, is perfectly riddled with balls. In the Post-office alone two officers and twenty-three soldiers were wounded, most of them mortally. In that part of the town and the neighbouring streets forty soldiers are said to have been killed.

But nowhere did the combat rage so violently as in the Calle de la Visitación, leading from the Principe to the Calle del Lobo, and in the Calle del Bano. In the former street is the residence of General Concha (José), Inspector of Cavalry. He wished to go out into the street, but his aide-de-camp prevented him, as it was found impossible to pass the barricades in these streets. Behind the barricade in the Calle del Bano there were about 150 men fighting with the utmost fury, and who had kept at bay the detachments sent against them. A battalion of the San Marcial Regiment at length approached, and it is said one of the officers called out that they were coming to their assistance. This *ruse* succeeded, and it is said more than fifty of the insurgents were taken prisoners before the mistake was found out.

In the Plaza de Cebada and Calle de Toledo the fighting was kept up to the last moment, and the streets were covered with blood. In the Calle del Bano six dead bodies were found, eleven in the Plaza del Progreso, and seven in the Calle del Lobo. In the last-mentioned street sixty persons barricaded themselves in a house, and kept up a long resistance. They are said to have killed more than twenty soldiers. The doors were at length forced, and they were all made prisoners. It is believed they will all be shot.

In the Plaza de Cebada, eight policemen, *guindillas*, took refuge in a sentry-box. They were all killed. In the Café Venecia, in the Calle del Principe, thirty insurgents fortified themselves, and kept the troops at bay for a time. They were at length taken.

About eight o'clock, and while the fighting was hottest, the whole of the persons found at the Progresista Club in the Calle San Jeronimo, leading to the Prado, were arrested.

An English gentleman, named Whitwell, was shot in the abdomen in the early part of the evening, as he was passing through the Calle del Principe on his way to a friend's house to an evening party. He is dead.

A number of persons entered the house belonging to the Union Bank for the purpose of procuring arms, naturally supposing they would find those usually kept in such an establishment. They found none. They otherwise acted with much courtesy. The principal combatants in that street (San Jeronimo) were, to all appearance, gentlemen. They fought well and long, though such as were armed only had pistols and swords. The cries uttered were "*Viva la Libertad!*" "*Abajo el Ministerio!*" ("Down with the Ministry!") M. Mon was seen alighting from his carriage, and entering his house in the same street. Not less than 20 shots were fired at him.

Of the numbers engaged in this bloody conflict there were 200 *manolos*, who fought like demons. Though pressed by much larger numbers of troops, they slowly and skilfully fought their way to the *barrios bajos*, in the intricacies of which they were soon lost to view.

It was in the Plaza de Cebada that the struggle was continued the latest. Redondo, the second chief of the police under Chico, was killed there.

It is difficult to ascertain with any degree of exactness the number of killed and wounded. The first are computed at 200. The wounded must be numerous, if we can judge from the number of beds and stretchers taken to the hospitals. As the fighting really commenced at 7, and continued till 3 o'clock in the morning, it is probable that the loss on both sides is great.

It was remarked that the barricades were remarkably well constructed. In the Calle Toledo, Visitación, and Cebada, they were chiefly formed of omnibuses and other vehicles.

The Queen Mother abandoned her house in the Calle de las Rejas, and took refuge in the Palace, where she passed the night.

The following Decrees were published in the *Gazette* of the 27th:—
"In exercise of the prerogative conferred on me by the 26th article of the Constitution, and in conformity with my Council of Ministers, I hereby decree the following:—

"Sole Article.—The Session of 1847 is at an end.

"Given at the Palace this 26th March, 1848.

"Signed by the Royal hand.

"(Countersigned) The Duke of VALENTIA, President of the Council of Ministers.

"In conformity with my Council of Ministers, and in the exercise of the authorization granted to my Government by the law of the 14th of the present month, I decree the following:—

"Sole Article.—The guarantees established by the 7th Article of the Constitution are declared suspended throughout the whole of the Monarchy, in virtue of the provisions of the 8th Article of the same to that effect.

"Given at the Palace this 26th March, 1848," &c.

Circulars were also addressed by the Minister of the Home Department to the Political Chief of Madrid, and those of the Provinces, of a similar kind to those addressed by the War Minister to the Captains-General.

The Minister of Finance has also written to the Inspector-General of Carabineers, requesting him to thank, in her Majesty's name, the Carabineers for the support they have given to the troops.

Upwards of 900 persons have been arrested. Among them are Escosura, the late Prime Minister, Cortina, and several other of the Progresista leaders. General Ruiz is a prisoner in the barracks; Generals Iriarte Van Halen and Nogueras have been sent to Cadiz, and are to be transported to the Philippine Islands. Mendizabel, Olozaga, and several others have escaped.

Two of the prisoners taken in the *émeute* were tried by Court-Martial and condemned to death, but they were pardoned by the Queen. Queen Christina, who had taken refuge at Aranjuez, has returned to Madrid.

The Court-martial sitting for the trial of the persons engaged in the insurrection of the 26th ult., had condemned two individuals, one a Frenchman, named Barbes, to death. They were sentenced to be shot on the 29th, but it is believed their lives will be spared at the solicitation of the British Minister.

Several Generals had been banished from Madrid.

ITALIAN STATES.

VENICE.—The deliverance of Venice from the yoke of Austria was accomplished on the 22nd ult., on which day General Count Zichy capitulated with the Provisional Government. It appears that the general having received accounts of the insurrection of Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, and the whole of the Venetian territory as far as Verona, saw that it was impossible for him to effect his retreat on the Tyrol and Carnaria across the Venetian provinces, and that his only safety was by sea. Immediately after signing the capitulation, the whole of the Austrian garrison embarked for Trieste, having been allowed to employ the ships in the harbour for the purpose of transporting the troops.

On the following day, the 23d, the Provisional Government proclaimed the Republic, amidst loud cries of "*Viva San Marco!*" which was the ancient war-cry of the Venetians. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the Place de St. Mark, the Grand Canal, the principal churches, and the ships in the roads were brilliantly illuminated.

The Provisional Government was composed as follows:—Messrs. Daniele Manin, President; Nicolas Tommaseo, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Antonio Paoulucci, Minister of Marine; Jacopo Castelli, of Justice; General Francis Solera, of War; Pietro Paleocopa, of Public Works; Francesco Camerata, of Finance; Leon Pischerle, an Israelite, of the Interior.

LOMBARDY.—The Provisional Government of Milan has published an impor-

tant document, dated the 25th, stating that no political engagement of any nature has been taken with respect to the King of Sardinia, and that the latter has expressed himself as follows to the Milanese delegates:—"I shall not enter Milan till I have vanquished the Austrians in battle, for I will not present myself to so brave a people till I have obtained a victory that may prove me equally brave."

The Austrians had retired by the Mesegnano road to Lodi, on the Adda. The garrisons of Pavia and Placencia, to the number of 1200 men each, finding all the roads cut off, have been obliged to canton in the villages.

Prince Schwarzenberg evacuated the city of Brescia on the 22nd, and took the direction of Lodi, which, however, had already driven the Austrians away.

The people of Lombardy have made prisoners at Brescia of an Austrian general, two colonels, sixty officers, and 800 men, besides a large quantity of ammunition and stores. Marshal Radetzky, who is at Crema with a corps d'armée of 20,000 men, has commenced his retreat to concentrate his troops on the other side of the Mincio and the Adige.

Large bodies of volunteers are marching from all sides towards the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. From Bologna, the Romagna, Tuscany, Genoa, and other parts of the neighbouring Italian states, great numbers have already arrived.

The following official bulletin was issued by the Provisional Government of Milan on the 30th ult.:

"The Lombard and Swiss free corps are in Brescia. General Bés, with 5000 Piedmontese, has advanced towards Chiari. General Trotti, with 8000 more, was at Lodi this day. 10,000 Romans and 7000 Tuscans are marching to the Po, by Bologna and Ferrara, and will cross it at Pont Lago Scuro. It is said that at Bagnolo (Lower Brescia), the Lombard and Swiss free corps, reinforced by the Tyrolean insurgents, have surprised and taken prisoners from 700 to 800 men, amongst whom are 70 Hulsars and 50 officers, with a military chest, Radetski was, according to the latest intelligence, at Orzinovi and Soncino; the Austrians are at a standstill near the banks of the Oglio. It appears they have given up the intention of throwing themselves into Mantua, for want of provisions in the fortress. The whole country from the Po to the Alps of Tyrol has risen in arms; the enemy finds impediments of every nature. There is no doubt that, on the appearance of a body of regular troops, the army of Radetski will be obliged to capitulate."

The *Patria* of the 26th ult. publishes in a supplement a letter from Reggio of the 24th, announcing that the Piedmontese had attacked the Austrians at Placencia, and defeated them with a loss to the Austrians of 6000 men.

On the news of the insurrection of Lombardy reaching Naples there was an émeute, and the King was obliged to dismiss his Minister.

ROME.—The events of Lombardy have produced a deep sensation in Rome. Young men enlisted with the utmost alacrity to march to the frontiers as volunteers. On the 23rd all assembled at the Coliseum, where Father Gavazzi, Colonel Ferrari, and other persons pronounced patriotic speeches. The Government had ordered the troops to march to Bologna. Three battalions of infantry, a body of Dragoons, and a great number of volunteers, had already left Rome. The last battalion of Fusiliers was to march on the 24th, and to be followed in a day or two by the battalions of Movable National Guards, several thousand volunteers, and a battery of field artillery.

Orders had been issued throughout the provinces to concentrate all the troops towards Pesaro and Bologna. The Piedmontese General Durand had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Operation, and Colonel Ferrari, who fought in Spain and Algeria, was to take the command of the volunteers. All the officers and soldiers who had served abroad had been charged with the formation of movable battalions. The Israelites had offered to take arms, and numbers had already enrolled their names among the volunteers. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed at Rome and in the provinces.

Letters from Palermo of the 28th ult. announce that the Sicilian Parliament was constituted; that Admiral Ruggiero, chief of the insurrection, had been appointed Regent, and that the political separation of Naples and Sicily was an accomplished fact.

AUSTRIA.

Advices to the 30th March inform us of serious disturbances in the Tyrol, which was formerly notorious for its staunch allegiance to the House of Hapsburg. Large bodies of rioters had destroyed the Custom-house of Trent, and thrown the furniture into the Adige (Edsch). The fiscal officers were obliged to seek their safety in flight. A mob assembled next in front of the Town-hall, and forced the magistrates to draw up a petition to the Emperor, praying for an annexation of the Tyrol with Lombardy. The magistrates did as they were bid. They were next induced to adopt the Italian colours, and great outrages were committed by the infuriated population, especially the peasants.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* reports the liberation of 150 State prisoners, partly Poles, partly Italians, who on the 23rd ult. were dismissed from the fortress of Spielberg, famous in the annals of Austrian despotism.

Count Stadion, Governor of Bohemia, has tendered his resignation, but it remains undecided whether the Emperor will dispense with his services.

Orders have been sent to the Austrian fleet at Pola to blockade Venice, and Marshal Nugent, who has received large reinforcements, is to operate against it on the land side.

GERMAN STATES.

THE FRANKFURT DIET.—The Frankfurt papers contain the following extract from the minutes of the Diet of the 30th of March:—

"The Federative Assembly, assisted by men of public confidence, has already begun to trace the outlines of a new federative constitution. For the further advancement of this important matter, the Federative Assembly resolves to call upon the Federal Governments to cause national representatives to be elected in their German States, which election shall be either held in the manner which he constitution of the respective countries prescribes, or if there be no such constitutional manner, then shall the same be introduced. These national representatives shall assemble in this town, the same being the seat of the Federative Assembly, and they shall try to effect a German constitution between the Princes and their people. Since circumstances tend to necessitate the adoption of a certain standard of the population, according to which the said national representatives are to be chosen in each federative state, it has appeared convenient to found these proceedings on the existing condition of federative matriculation, and the Federative Assembly ordains that one representative should be elected to each 70,000 souls of each Federative State, but that such States, the population of which does not amount to the aforesaid number of 70,000 souls, shall nevertheless be entitled to elect one representative."

On the 1st April, the Diet fixed the 1st May for the meeting of the Cronstadt Assembly, and at the same time appointed a permanent committee of 50 to remain at Frankfurt till the Constituent Assembly shall have met.

BADEN.—Letters from Karlsruhe of the 1st instant announce the prohibition of the exportation of horses from the Grand Duchy of Baden. M. Armand Lefebvre, the Envoy of the French Provisional Government, arrived at Karlsruhe on the 28th ult. Law of national armament was about to be introduced in the Grand Duchy of Baden. This law has one ridiculous side—viz., the violent Germanization of the names of Military charges. A regiment is about to be called a "Heerschaar," and a colonel a "Heerschaarführer." The news of 800 armed German workmen proceeding from France to invade Germany has been officially announced at Karlsruhe. A similar attack was expected from Switzerland.

HANOVER.—It is stated that the official despatch of the Holstein Provisional Government, calling upon the King to send his federal contingent to protect the duchy, arrived at Hanover on the last day of March. The King at once ordered that 13 battalions of foot, 2 regiments of hussars, and 14 pieces of artillery, should prepare to march to Harburg. A commissary at war had the preceding day left for that town.

BELGIUM.

The band of Republicans, calling themselves the Belgian Legion, which left Paris for the purpose of proclaiming a Republic in Belgium, entered the Belgian territory, on the 30th ult., at Risque-à-Tout, a village situated between Mouscron and Menn. The advanced guard of General Fleury-Duray opposed them. It was composed of 200 men of the 5th Infantry of the Line, two pieces of cannon, and twenty-five artillerymen, and the 2nd Regiment of Mounted Chasseurs. As soon as the legion, 2000 strong, observed this small corps, it pressed forward, colours flying, and drums beating a charge. For a few moments their fire was brisk and well maintained; but General Fleury-Duray having brought his two pieces of cannon into play, the marauders immediately slackened fire, and fled in all directions, throwing down their arms. Several prisoners were taken, and amongst them their leader, a Parisian. The invading legion has lost many men—it is said, 400 killed and wounded.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The King of Denmark has placed himself at the head of the Danish army for the purpose of putting down the insurrection in Schleswig and Holstein. The Provisional Government at Rendsburg are without arms and without ammunition.

POLAND.

The German National Committee of Posen has issued the following proclamation:—

"TO OUR POLISH FELLOW CITIZENS IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF POSEN.

"Fellow Citizens,—Patriotism is the most precious possession of a nation; hence all who are animated by this feeling, every German and nation of Europe, have the liveliest sympathy in the restoration of your political freedom.

"Do not, however, attempt to reap before the harvest is ripe. Numerous cases have occurred in which, with armed superiority, you have threatened and endangered the personal safety of your German fellow-citizens. Ponder it well, and remember that such deeds of dishonourable violence are a stain upon your nation.

"You weaken the sympathy which is felt for your cause in Germany and in Europe at large, by placing obstacles in the way of the noblest men of your nation, who are endeavouring, with every feeling of honour and moderation, to pave the way for the restoration of your independence. Abstain, therefore, from every breach of the public peace, which can only prove detrimental to your cause, and combine in aiding those who are associating for the furtherance of your cause.

"We address these words especially to those among you who are men of a reflecting mind, and to you who are men of peace, and from the altar and the pulpit teach your fellow-citizens by word and by deed how they must combine their sentiments of patriotism with the duties of prudence, morality, and faith."

A great popular demonstration took place on the 19th at Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The people demanded a constitution, the liberty of the press, a general amnesty, the national guard, the adoption of the Polish language, and that the Emperor of Austria should take the title of King of Poland. Count Stadion undertook to transmit these demands to the Emperor. On the 22nd a courier from Vienna brought the reply of the Emperor. Two hours after, the students, the pupils of the School of Arts and Manufactures, followed by an immense crowd, went to the Governor's Palace. The Count Stadion read from the balcony the answer of the Emperor, which is in substance as follows:—

"1. Arms shall be distributed to the people on condition that they shall only use them against the enemies of the country.

"2. The Emperor to be proclaimed 'King of Poland.'

"3. Political and civil equality to be decreed: the Germans and Jews to be considered as natives."

It is said that Wilna is in a state of insurrection.

RUSSIA.

The German papers continue to report the concentration of a large Russian army in the Russian part of Poland. Six thousand Circassians and Bashkirs arrived, according to the *Schlesische Zeitung*, in Crenstochan on the 25th of March. The troops at Warsaw were assigned to the barracks, and ready to march at a minute's notice.

The *Hamburgh Borsenhalle* contains a letter from Berlin, which says—"A note is reported to have been received here from the Russian Government, to the effect that the Emperor does not intend to interfere in the domestic affairs of Prussia; but that if Prussia should resort to measures which might effect the integrity of the Polish-Russian dominions, Russia will act independently according to circumstances. It is, however, asserted that letters have in the meanwhile been received here from the frontiers, which mention the appearance of the Cossacks at Tilsit, 50,000 strong. Numerous reports are current of aggressions which these hordes had committed on the Prussian frontier."

The following manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas has been published at St. Petersburg, and received with the greatest enthusiasm:—

"After the benefits of a long peace the west of Europe finds itself at this moment suddenly given over to perturbations which threaten with ruin and overthrow all legal powers and the whole social system.

"Insurrection and anarchy, the offspring of France, soon crossed the German frontier; and have spread themselves in every direction with an audacity which has gained new force in proportion to the concessions of the Governments. This devastating plague has at last attacked our allies the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Prussia, and to-day in its blind fury menaces even our Russia, that Russia which God has confided to our care.

"But Heaven forbid that this should be! Faithful to the example handed down from our ancestors, having first invoked the aid of the Omnipotent, we are ready to encounter our enemies from whatever side they may present themselves, and without sparing our own person we will know how, indissolubly united to our holy country, to defend the honour of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our territory. We are convinced that every Russian, that every one of our faithful subjects, will respond with joy to the call of his Sovereign. Our ancient warcry, 'For our faith, our Sovereign, and our country!' will once again lead us on the path of victory; and then with sentiments of humble gratitude, as now with feelings of holy hope, we will all cry with one voice, 'God is on our side: understand this ye peoples and submit, for God is on our side.'"

Given at St. Petersburg, the 14th (26th) of March, in the year of Grace 1848, and the 23rd of our reign."

EGYPT.

We have intelligence from Alexandria to the 22nd.

The Hon. East India Company's steamer *Victoria* had arrived at Suez on the 19th ult., with the Bombay Mail of the 2nd ult., and 52 passengers.

The news of the disturbances in Europe had quite paralysed trade in Alexandria; and the failure of a French banker, and others expected, has caused great distrust.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 15th ult. mention that the Senate had appointed Mr. Sevier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to proceed to Mexico without delay to negotiate and finally close the treaty of peace. He was entrusted with full power, and was to leave Washington on the 15th, accompanied by Mr. Walsh, son of the United States Consul at Paris, who had been appointed Secretary of Legation.

In Congress nothing of importance had transpired.

Permission has been given for the shipment of arms and ammunition from the ports of the United States for the protection of the white inhabitants of Yucatan against the exterminating designs of the Indians. Commodore Perry has received instructions to attend to the proper disposition of such arms and ammunition.

The Americans were lamenting the loss of two other of their worthies—Chief Justice Spencer and the Hon. H. G. Wheaton. The former was regarded as an able jurist, and the latter was an author, and had been engaged in diplomatic missions from the United States to Prussia and other European Courts.

MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 3rd ult. give accounts of more contests and bloodshed between the American troops and the guerillas, and, as usual, intelligence of the defeat of the latter; but not without loss on the side of the Americans.

An armistice had been agreed upon between General Butler and the Mexican Commissioners, for two months. This will give time for the receipt of the ratified treaty and the arrival of the American Commissioner at the capital of Mexico. No allusion to General Scott or the court-martial is found among the news; but, judging from the statement that General Butler has agreed to an armistice with the Mexicans, it is to be presumed that General Scott has been superseded, temporarily, as Commander-in-Chief, agreeably to instructions from Washington.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

According to advices received by the Royal Mail steam-ship *Medway*, which arrived during the week, her Majesty's ships *Daring* and *Alarm*, and the *Vixen* (steamer) were at San Juan, Nicaragua, with a view of settling some misunderstanding or dispute between the new Grenadian Government and the King of the Mosquitos, whose cause England had espoused.

The ships, in addition to their crews, had a detachment of the 38th Regiment, the whole under the command of Captain Loch, of her Majesty's ship *Alarm*, with Commanders Peel and Rider in command of their own ships' boats. The expedition left San Juan on the 7th of February. They had previously taken and destroyed a small fort about half a mile up the river without any resistance. The lower forts, however, of Sarapique, about 25 miles up the river, offered some resistance, but the loss was trifling, one man killed and a midshipman wounded, while the loss on shore amounted to six or eight. An officer and a few men were left in charge while a party proceeded up the river towards another fort situated near the Lake Nicaragua.

On the 26th February despatches were received at San Juan. The Fort or Castillo del San Carlos had been taken without any resistance, the New Grenadian soldiers having fled on the approach of the boats.

Captain Loch had sent an officer to the city of Granada to make terms with the Government.

The action lasted forty minutes, and resulted in the capture of Fort Serapique, with a loss to the enemy of 30 killed and wounded, and 10 prisoners.

Mr. Walker, the Consul-General, was drowned on the 8th ult.

WEST INDIES.

The news from the West India Islands is unimportant. They are all reported as being in a healthy state, but the merchants complaining in the usual dolorous tone. In many of the islands the want of labourers was much complained of. The Spaniards have, however, commenced sending a supply, more especially from Porto Rico; and one small ship, freighted with men, women, and children, had left. The importation of East India Coolies to the West Indies is now admitted to be a failure, and is, in fact, an unnecessary expense to her Majesty's Government. They are very effeminate, and totally unfit for the work assigned them in the field.

Colonel Henry Capadoce, the acting Commander-in-Chief of the army at Jamaica, died very suddenly on the 1st of March, at Up Park Camp, in the 70th year of his age.

One of the steamers on the river Magdalena was blown up on March 1; ten lives lost, and amongst them the captain.

BRAZILS.

According to the latest advices, Lord Howden had failed in all his endeavours to contract a treaty with the Brazilian Government; and it was apprehended that, unless our Government decided upon acting in what they consider in Rio a fair and truly reciprocal spirit with Brazil, no commercial compact would be arranged, and that British interests would suffer materially in consequence.

INDIA.

By advices received in anticipation of the Overland Mail of the 2nd March, we learn that the death of Admiral Inglefield, naval Commander-in-Chief, took place at Bombay on the morning of the 24th of February.

Commodore Plumridge has hoisted his flag on board her Majesty's ship *Cambrian*, as the senior naval officer in the Indian seas.

A report had been current in the north-western provinces of the assassination of Dost Mahomed; but it was without any corroboration.

From Lahore we learn that the command of the forces in the Punjab had been relinquished by Sir J. Littler, who had assumed his seat in the Council at Calcutta. General Whish succeeds him in the command of the troops.

We learn from Madras that the Marquis of Tweeddale had left that presidency on the 23rd of February and proceeded by the steamer *Hugh Lindsay* to Ceylon, where he was to embark for England on board her Majesty's frigate *Fox*. Mr. Dickenson had assumed the Government of Madras as Acting Governor until the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger.

We have had the pleasure to learn that the efforts of the Indian Government to discover coal within the districts of Western India are likely to be successful. The search had been entrusted to Mr. Johnson, civil engineer, who, under the guidance of Mr. Hamilton, the Resident at Indore, proceeded to examine the coal formation in the neighbourhood of Nimar. Some specimens of that coal had been sent to Bombay and proved to be of a good quality. It was hoped that means could be devised of conveying these coals by the Nerbudda to the sea.

The Governor of Bombay was still in Seinde.

The whole social condition of Calcutta is deeply affected by the commercial embarrassments which still continue.

The steam-frigate *Sesoiranis* was despatched from Bombay on the 27th of February, to take on a part of her Majesty's 25th Regiment from Cannanore to Hong-Kong. The steam-frigate *Sesostriis* was also under orders to proceed round to Calcutta.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Shortly after one o'clock on Thursday morning a fire, attended with a serious destruction of property, and which for the space of an hour lighted up the whole of the metropolis and suburban districts, broke out in an immense pile of buildings belonging to Mr. Law, a feather manufacturer, situated on the banks of the Royal Surrey Canal, near the Kent-road bridge. The premises in question occupied a considerable space of ground, and at the time of the calamity were well stored with goods of a costly nature, the whole of which, with little exception, have fallen a prey to the flames. The damage done is very extensive; and whether the proprietor was insured or not, could not be learned during the excitement which prevailed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, K.H., LL.D.

This gentleman, distinguished alike for his antiquarian learning and his knowledge of ancient armour, died on the 2nd inst., at his seat, Goodrich Court, county Hereford. He was the only son of the late John Meyrick, Esq., of Great George-street, Westminster, and of Peterborough House, Middlesex, F.S.A., by Hannah, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Samuel Rush, Esq., of Ford House, Herts. Through his mother, Sir Samuel succeeded to an estate at Chislehurst in Kent, but disposed of it in 1809. In 1828, he built, after the design of Edward Blore, the mansion of Goodrich Court, in a most beautiful situation on the tower of the Wye, and there resided up to the time of his decease. The architecture of the castle is of the time of Edward II., and has obtained much commendation. Besides the numerous works of art and antiquity the structure contains, it is justly celebrated for the most instructive collection of armour in the kingdom.

The family from which the deceased gentleman descended was a younger branch of the House of Bódorgan, and was established by Rowland Meyrick, Bishop of Bangor, in 1559, and one of the Council of the Marches of Wales. Sir Samuel, born 26th August, 1783, married 3rd October, 1803, Mary, daughter and co-heir of James Parry, Esq., of Llwyn Hywel, county Cardigan, and had one son, Llewelyn, who died unmarried, 14th Feb., 1837.

He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Hereford, and served as its High Sheriff in 1834. The honour of knighthood he received as a mark of Royal approbation of the services he rendered in the arrangement of the Horse Armoury in the Tower of London.

REAR-ADMIRAL SAMUEL HOOD INGLEFIELD.

The accounts by the Overland Mail announce the death of this distinguished naval officer, who held at the time the command in the Indian seas, having been previously Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian station. Admiral Inglefield was son of the late commissioner Nicholas Inglefield, R.N., and entered at an early age the sea service of his country. In 1798 he obtained the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following year distinguished himself at the defence of St. Jean d'Acre. Subsequently he commanded the *Hunter* and the *Bacchante*, and in the latter, captured the French brig of war *Griffon*. He served in the *Dædalus* at the capture of Sarnano and of two privateers in 1808. His commissions of Commander and of Captain bore date 1802 and 1807, and his promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral, 1841.

He was married to a daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Albany Otway, and had several children. One of the sons, also a naval officer, at present in command of a sloop of war, was promoted for services performed during the expedition sent up the river Parana, in 1845, against General Rosas. Another son, Valentine, is a Lieutenant, R.N., and one of the daughters is married to a son of Sir Augustus De Butts.

ARTHUR OATES HARRISON, ESQ.

SOCIETY has sustained a loss in this venerated gentleman, who died on the 31st ult., aged 81, never having rallied since the decease of Mrs. Harrison, in December.

Mr. Harrison was a Guardian of the Deaf and Dumb, the Scottish, and Female Orphan Asylums for many years, a founder of the Hospital for Diseases of the Ear, and other charitable institutions. He was one of the greatest private naturalists of this age, in conjunction with Sir Joseph Banks; and his extensive collections of the most rare and curious specimens of nature and art he generously presented to the Linnean, the London, and the Paris Institute Museums, being a member of each. His picture gallery contained many works of his *protégés*: Hoffland, Moreland, Turner, Pearson, Reynolds, Hudson, &c., painted pictures expressly for him, and which caused his only son to follow the profession, and to produce his elaborate work of the Emblazoned Register of the Order of the Garter, under the recent patronage of her Majesty, ever promoting science. The musical talents of the celebrated musician and composer, Nathan, were first discovered and patronised by him; and all that emanated from that musician's early accomplishments emanated through him. His faculties continued in full force to the last, and his contributions to the public press have, for half a century, been received with that esteem, nerve and intelligence alone could impart.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCH OF THE "ABOUKIR," 90-GUN SHIP, AT PLYMOUTH.—On Tuesday afternoon the fine two-decker *Aboukir* was ushered into her "native element" from Devonport Dockyard, in the presence of an immense assemblage of spectators, comprising the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Superintendent, the General commanding the forces in the garrison, the officers of the fleet and the troops in quarters, and the inhabitants generally of the neighbourhood.

Her Majesty's ship *Havannah*, 26 guns, Captain Erskine, arrived at Plymouth, and fired the usual salute on Sunday. She is under orders to sail with a mail for New Zealand on the 7th inst.

The corvette *Amazon*, 20 guns, Captain J. Stopford, has just been paid off at Plymouth into ordinary.

Her Majesty's steamer *Sirromboli*, Lord Emelius Beaulieu, commander, sailed from Kingston (Dublin) on Saturday for the Tagus, where she is ordered to remain; his Lordship to act as "senior officer" in pursuance of Admiralty instructions.

NAVAL FORCES ON THE COAST OF IRELAND.—At the present moment our naval forces at Cork and the coast of Ireland amount to 18 ships, of all classes; viz. 3 line-of-battle ships, a corvette, 3 store-ships, and 2 tenders, 2 steam-frigates, 1 steam-sloop, and 6 steam-vessels, mounting 378 guns, and above 2700 men. The *Hove*, 120, Captain Sir J. Stirling, was ordered to leave the Tagus, April 2, for Madeira, to convey the Queen Dowager and suite to Spithead; she will then embark her extra marines, and proceed to join Sir C. Napier. The *Bellerophon*, 78, Captain Baynes, C.B., is also ordered home from troop service, and will fill up her complement, mount her guns, and form part of Sir C. Napier's fleet at Cork.

MARINES FOR IRELAND.—The *Resistance*, troop-ship, Com. Gower Lowe, having embarked 100 marines at Portsmouth, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday, and embarked 200 from the Plymouth division, and sailed with them for Cork the same evening.

The command-in-chief in the East Indies has become vacant some time before it was expected, by the lamentable decease of Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, C.B., and it is rumoured, will now be offered to Sir Francis Collier. Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., is promoted to the white squadron by the above event.

PORTSMOUTH, April 5.—The *Arrogant*, 46, and *Plumper*, 12, steam-vessels, to be propelled by the screw, built by Mr. Fincham, the master-shipwright, were launched on Wednesday at Portsmouth.

The 2d battalion of the Grenadier Guards from Chichester, and the 62nd Regiment from Winchester, proceeded on Wednesday from their respective quarters, en route for Dublin. Each battalion is 600 strong.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The April session commenced on Monday. There were 205 prisoners for trial in the Old Court, which is rather less than the usual average.

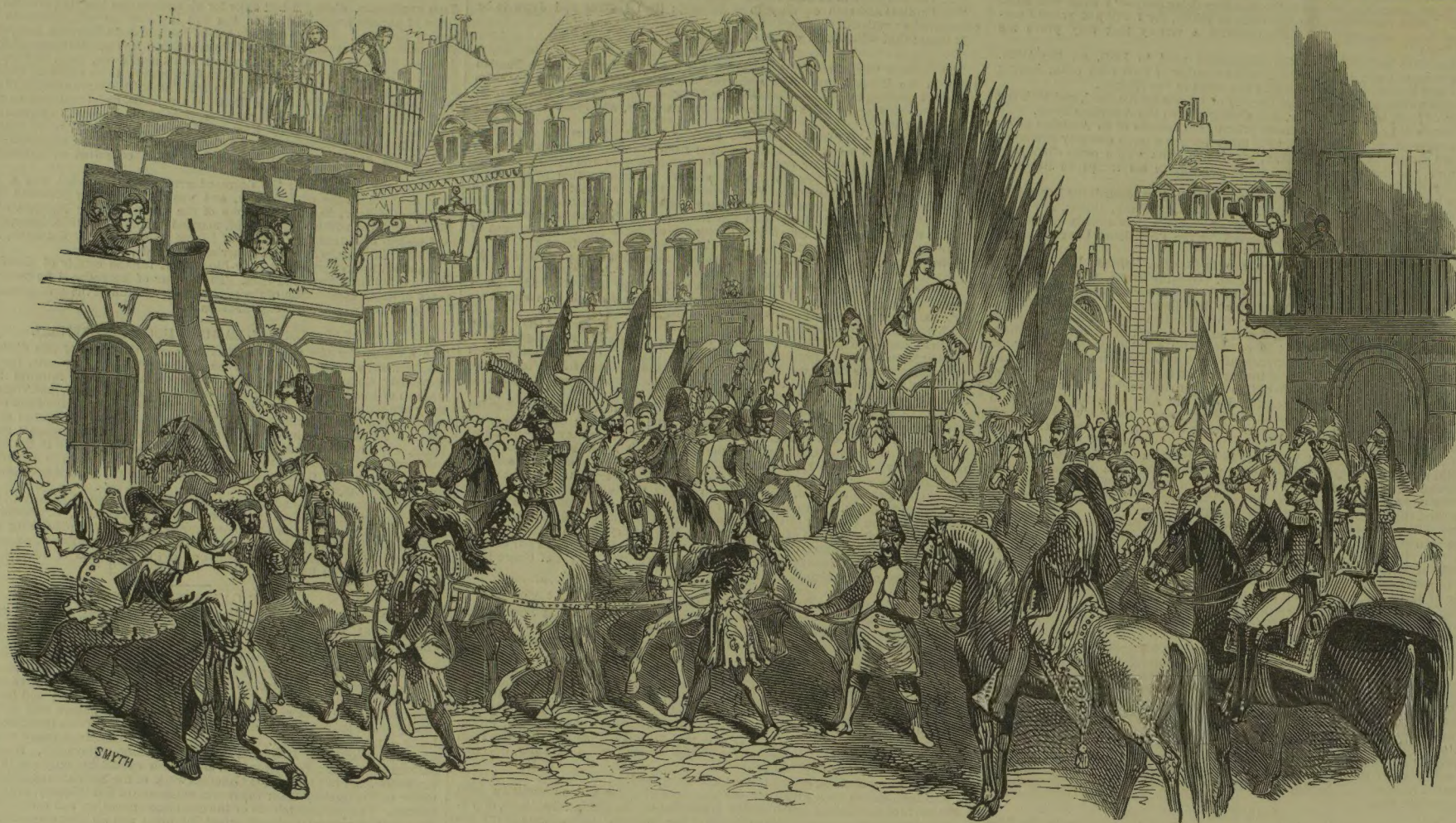
DOCK ROBBERY.—James Ryan, 27, a cabinet-maker, was indicted for stealing one hundred pounds of unmanufactured tobacco, value £18, and five pounds of American soda biscuit, the property of the London Dock Company, from their dock. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

ROBBERY BY A CLERK.—John Bartholomew Brooke, 18, clerk, was indicted for stealing a banker's book, a £50 note, three £5 notes, and two sovereigns, the property of Messrs. Wathen and Phillips, solicitors, in the City.—The prisoner pleaded guilty.—Mr. Ballantine said, the prosecutors instructed him to ask his Lordship to deal mercifully with the prisoner, as he had an idle and dissolute father, whose bad example, it was believed, had induced him to commit this crime. He had been entrusted with the money by his employers, and had decamped with it into Yorkshire.—The Learned Commissioner said this recommendation had saved the prisoner from transportation.—The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

POLICE.

MANSSION HOUSE.

THE ENGLISH REFUGEES FROM FRANCE.—The Rev. Robert Lovett, minister of Menboef Chapel, in Paris, waited upon the Lord Mayor on Monday, for the purpose expressed in the following letter, addressed to his Lordship by the reverend gentleman:—"April 3, 1848.—My Lord,—Having obtained from the Committee for the Relief of English Refugees from France, through the kindness of Lord Ashley, the means of removing the British orphans under my charge from Paris and Orleans, and intending (D.V.) to return to Paris this week and to send over the children without loss of time, one great object which I had in view in proposing to call upon your Lordship is accomplished, and I have only now to entreat your Lordship's kind patronage and protection for those destitute children when they shall arrive in London. There are fifteen boys and nine girls, whom we have for many years maintained by funds raised exclusively in Paris. The departure of English residents and the cessation of English visitors, from whom the means of supporting the British Orphan Asylum and Daily Free Schools for Poor British Children was derived, compel the managers of those institutions to close them, and nothing else is left for them, under the peculiar circumstances of the times, but to bring the orphans to England. They are all British subjects, and, considering their helplessness, together with their national claims, I do trust that your Lordship will be pleased to give them the benefit of your official influence in obtaining for them assistance when they arrive. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, ROBERT LOVETT, Minister of Menboef Chapel, Paris."—Mr. Lovett, who was accompanied by the Secretary to the Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, and stated to his Lordship the urgent grounds of his application, and said he was convinced the heads of institutions in London would feel deep interest in the case.—The Lord Mayor said the gentlemen might rely upon his advocacy of such a cause before the proper authorities. He had not the slightest doubt as to the result, and he approved of the promptitude with which the circumstances were thus publicly made known by the rev. gentleman. There appeared to be rational ground for expecting the kind co-operation of the similar institutions in the metropolis, and he should feel it his duty to communicate with Lord Ashley and other members of the committee on the subject next day.



GRAND MASQUED FETE AT VERSAILLES.—CAR OF "LA LIBERTE."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Our Artists' communications, this week, are five spirited Sketches of the most recent Republican demonstrations:—

PAGEANT AT VERSAILLES.

First, is a festal scene at Versailles, on March 30, the *Mi-Carême*, the day of Mid-lent, a day long since changed from its character as one of relaxation, granted by the indulgence of the Catholic Church to those unable to support too long the fasts and mortifications of Lent, into a sort of second *Mardi-gras*.

The display is of a very theatrical description—a stagy pageant, consisting of a cavalcade of maskers in the streets of Versailles. In the centre of the picture is a car, in which is seated the Goddess of Liberty, in her Phrygian cap; about the *déesse* are grouped women similarly attired; and in front of the car, which is drawn by four horses, are figures of Time, Saturn, and Neptune. Around are maskers on horseback, and a sprinkling of cuirassiers; some bear long streaming flags on poles, and beg alms from the gay company at the windows and balconies; and what with abundance of music, showy costumes, banners, and other paraphernalia, the pageant is, certainly, very imposing and effective.

A different scene presented itself at Paris; for there, we learn, the

Mi-Carême was a decided failure, as a proof of a people's gaiety. The contrast between these would-be gay-looking maskers and the grave, troubled, preoccupied faces of the public in general, seemed to strike even the people; they felt the cheat, even if they were not assured of it; and, very frequently, the few maskers met with hooting and derision, instead of applause, in spite of their Republican garments. There was not even a feeling of curiosity afloat among the crowd.

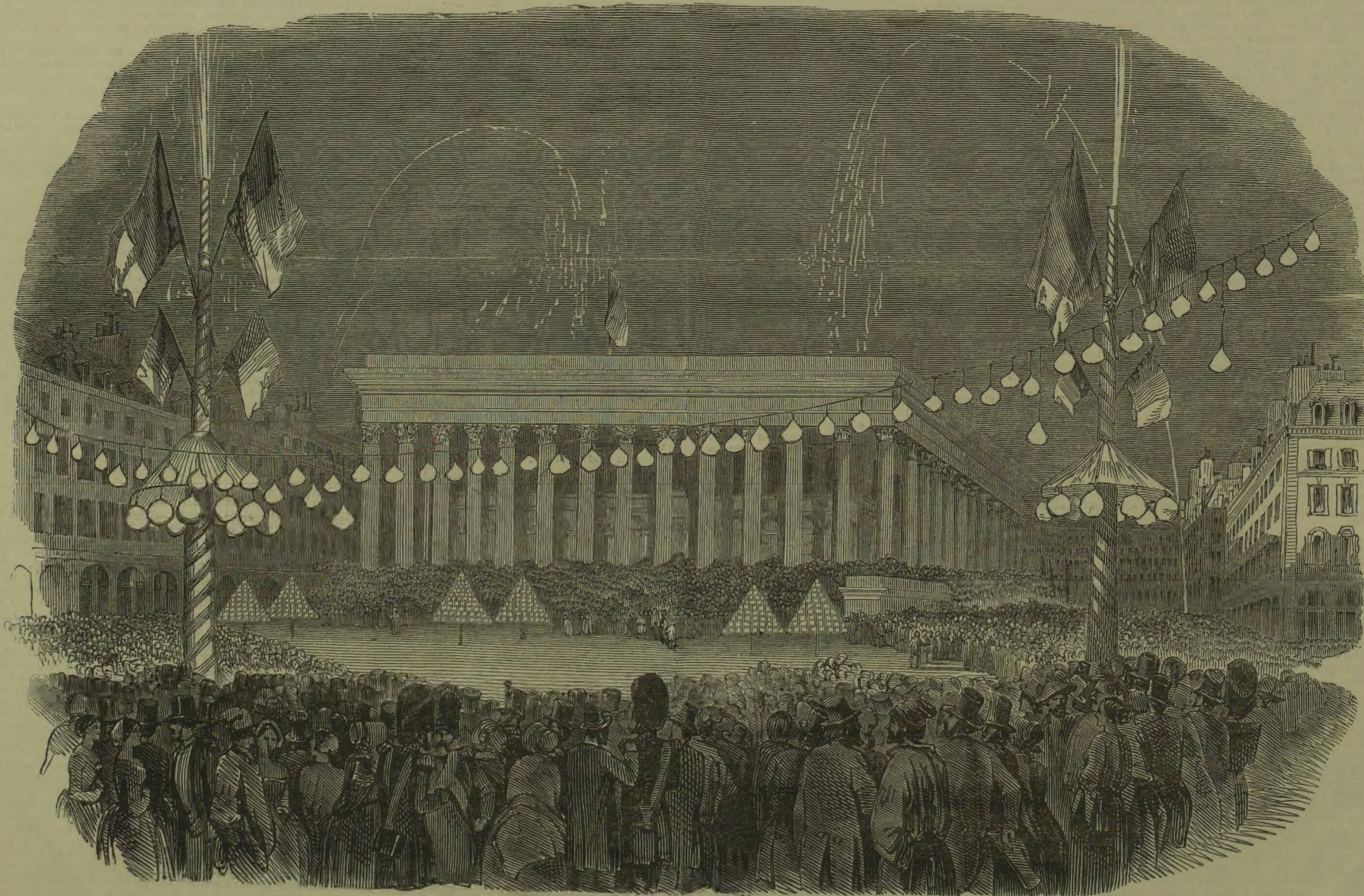
TREES OF LIBERTY IN THE PLACE DE LA BOURSE.

This was the great scene of Thursday evening (30th ult.), when two Trees of Liberty planted in the Place de la Bourse, one on each side of the building, were consecrated with the splendour which our artist has here attempted to picture. This shows the *fête* better than a column of description. Here are a long line of suspended coloured lanterns; and the pyramidal frames of blazing *pots de feu*, of which the French are so fond; the trees are gaily decorated with banners, and ever and anon were sent up splendid *feux d'artifice*, filling the vast area with a flood of intense and varied light.

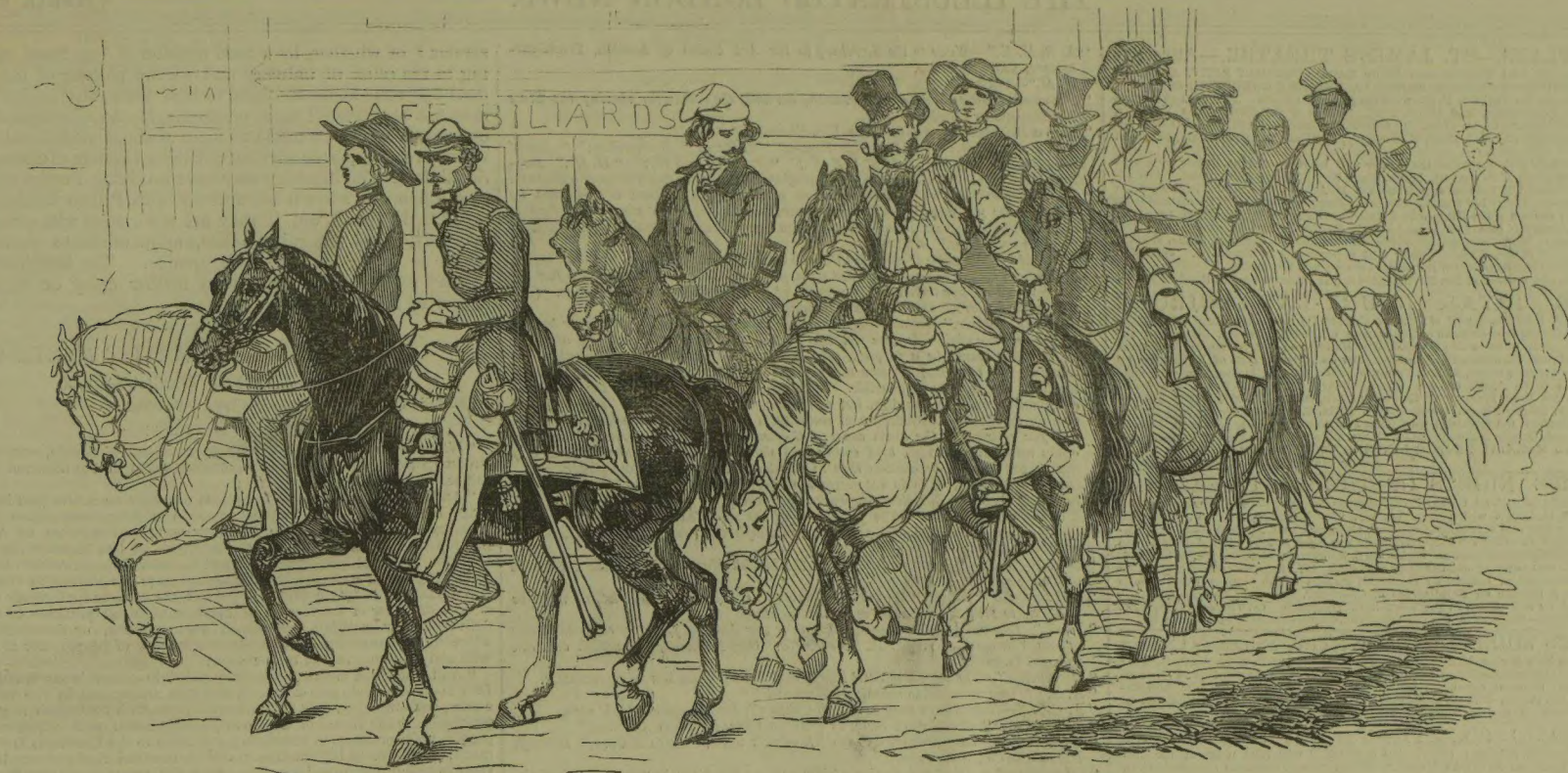
On Thursday, this new fancy of planting Trees of Liberty, was pursued with even more ardour than on any preceding day of the week. About twelve o'clock, a tall poplar—its trunk and branches

bound round with tri-coloured ribbons, and surmounted by a cap of liberty—was carried in state to the Place Favart, in front of the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique, and there set up amid the cheers of the National Guards and people, who surrounded it. In this instance, the blessing of the tree took place after its erection, and a very imposing affair it was. The Curé of St. Roch, attended by the entire of his clergy (13 priests), a corps of singing boys, and the Swiss (beadle) in grand costume, arrived in procession, and was received by a military salute, the drums beating "Aux Champs." The ceremony of blessing then commenced. Holy water was profusely sprinkled on the tree, which was subsequently incensed. After a brief speech, the curé and his staff returned to his church by the Boulevard des Italiens, preceded by drums and escorted by National Guards. His reverence performed a similar ceremony in the evening.

It is calculated that there will be between 400 and 500 of these Trees of Liberty planted in Paris. Some in the gardens and public squares are decked out with tri-colour flags and ribbons in the gaudiest manner. That in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville outstrips all its fellows; for not only is every branch literally loaded with tri-colour streamers, but when strong enough is made to bear a tri-colour flag, whilst the trunk is carefully wrapped up to a considerable height in tri-colour cloth; and that



"TREES OF LIBERTY."—FETE IN THE PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS.

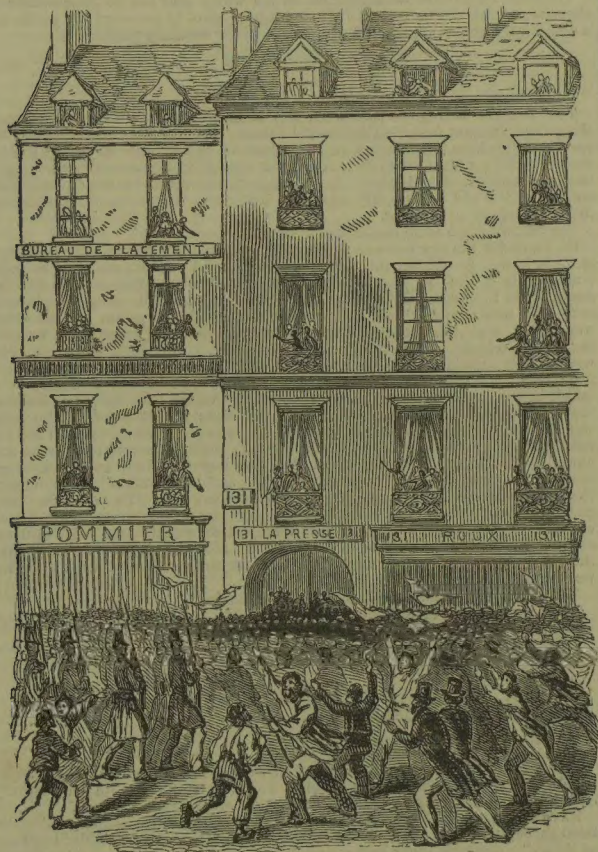


PATROL IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.

nothing may be wanting, tri-colour lanterns are attached to the tree at night. Nor is this all: a little parterre of flowers has been formed at the foot of the tree, and this parterre is surrounded by three others, in which the words *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité* are planted in box; and what makes the crowning thing of all is, that the box of one of the parterres is planted in red sand, of another in white sand, and of a third in blue sand! The whole is carefully guarded by three or four National Guards, dressed in tri-colour uniforms, and wearing tri-colour rosettes. Some of the guards have, moreover, decked out their bayonets with tri-colour ribbons. Their consecration is busy work for the priests; for, up to Thursday, the Curé of St. Medard had blessed twenty-one of these Trees. On Wednesday, the Madeleine, already possessed of a Tree of Liberty behind it, was honoured with one before it. All the clergy of this gorgeous temple were made to come forth in all the pomp of Catholic religious rites, with banner and incense, and in golden cope and stole, chorister-boys, beards, with their halberds and all, to bless the patriotic deed; and then the curé was obliged, after his benediction, and the sprinkling of holy water, &c., to pronounce a sermon in those terms so flattering to the people, without which they can no longer exist now than the most arrant coquette. The portly old priest seemed very glad when all was over, and he was able to get into a *fiacre*, and avoid the honours bestowed on him by the crowd.

ATTACK ON THE OFFICE OF "LA PRESSE."

This extraordinary scene took place on Wednesday, the 29th ult., at the office of *La Presse*, 131, Rue Montmartre; when a great number of



ATTACK ON THE OFFICE OF "LA PRESSE."

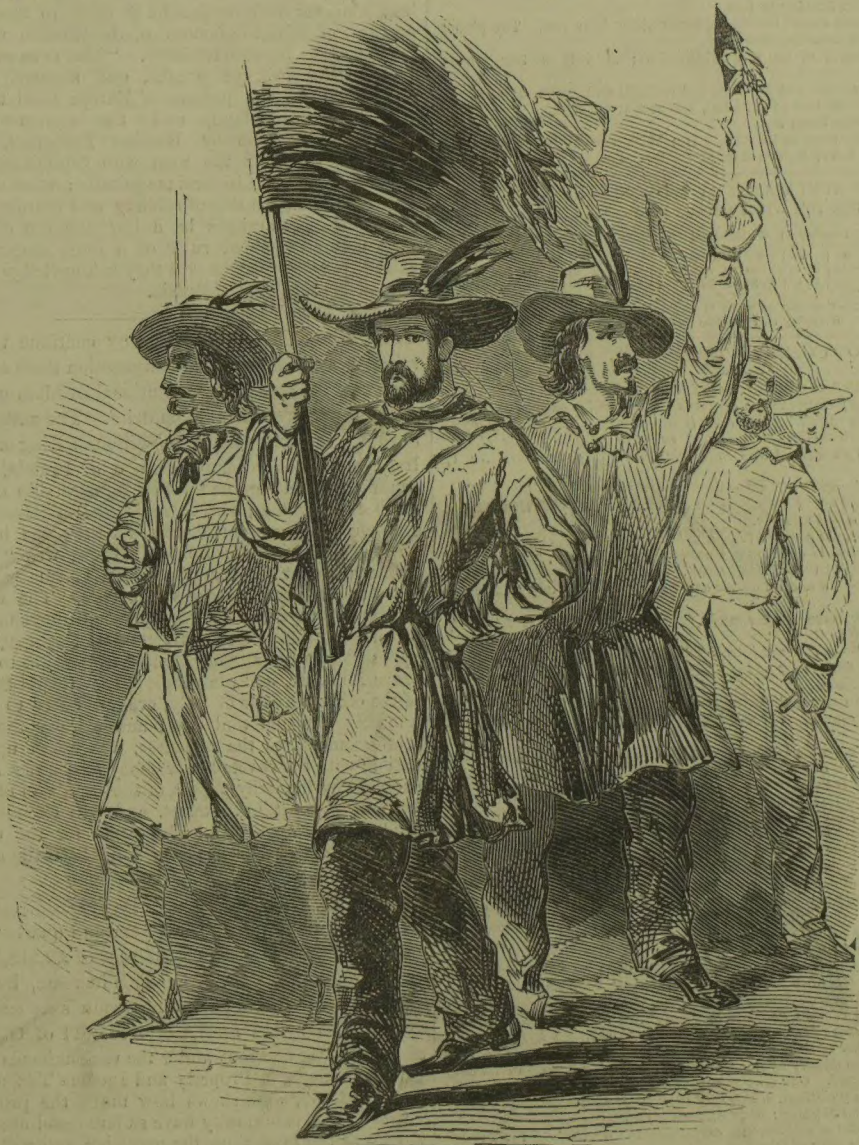
copies of the journal were thrown out of the office, and destroyed by the infuriated mob, but the arrival of a party of National Guards soon stayed further excesses.

Another scene is thus described by the Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—"At about eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, several persons hastened out of breath to the offices of the *Presse*, some coming from the Boulevard in the direction of the Porte St. Denis, the others from that in the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and warned M. de Girardin that large and threatening crowds from the two opposite points were in march, crying 'Down with the *Presse*! Death to Girardin!' and that there was not a minute to be lost to be enabled to resist violence by force. M. de Girardin replied that it was sufficient for him to resist violence by right; and that nothing was to be done, but to await the column which was in march, to allow it to enter, and to ask, 'What do you desire? Do you wish to destroy the presses? Enter—there they are. Destroy the liberty of the press, in the name of which you have made two revolutions! Do you desire to kill M. de Girardin? He presents himself to you unarmed—slay him!' Being terrified, the porter of the house closed the gate opening into the street; but M. de Girardin insisted that it should be opened, and that delegates should be invited to come and explain themselves. M. de Girardin did not display the least violence in his language. When questioned as to the articles or expressions which had occasioned this menacing demonstration, the

delegates could not point out anything else than these words:—"M. de Lamartine has the same confidence in his eloquence as M. Guizot had in his. M. Ledru-Rollin only differs from M. Duchatel by less reserve in the instructions which he gives to his agents relative to the manner of assuring a compact and devoted ministerial majority." This comparison, the delegates said, had greatly pained them. Three columns would not suffice to reproduce the whole of a speech of more than an hour's length by M. de Girardin, in which the questions of labour, order, and credit were treated. We shall therefore confine ourselves to saying that M. de Girardin was only interrupted by these expressions of the delegates frequently repeated. "They did not tell us that! They told us that you were against the workmen! Ah! it is a different thing if you desire the welfare of the people! But we were told the contrary. We had not read the *Presse*. We did not know that this morning you had demanded that the Government should purchase the railways, in order to be able to give work!" The last words of this discussion, which from menace soon passed to confidence, were those addressed by M. de Girardin to the delegates:—"Well, gentlemen, now that we know each other, and that you declare that you were deceived, I count on you to defend me when you hear me falsely attacked. I should have had the right to cause the *Presse* to appear to-morrow on a blank sheet, with these words, 'Liberty of the 24th February, 1848. The censorship, abolished in law, is re-established in fact.' But I will not do it—I will not exaggerate the importance of a mistake, and of disguised schemes. Before parting, let us shake hands." And, after shaking hands, the delegates left M. de Girardin with the conviction stronger than ever that the reason of the people is equal to its courage."

LES BRAVES BELGES.

This group has been sketched from among the band of Belgians who made a grand demonstration in Paris previously to their setting out upon their revolutionary invasion of Belgium. They mostly wore white blouses and tunics, with leathern belts, and the *chapeau à la Rubens*, and some carried banners.



THE BELGIAN DEMONSTRATION AT PARIS.

THE PATROL.

The cavalcade are here patrolling the streets of Paris; they are *volontaires*, mounted on the horses of the late Municipal Guard, and are commanded by the young military students of St. Cyr. Each carries a long sabre; and the effect of this new force has been, generally, to keep the city in order and security.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—During the week ending Saturday last the Commissioners in Bankruptcy have disposed in London alone of no less than 116 cases. Of these 21 were brewers, hotel-keepers, or licensed victuallers; 20 warehousemen, drapers, or tailors; 11 cheesemongers and grocers; 10 builders, two scriveners, two underwriters, a newspaper proprietor and a newspaper editor, and, lastly, two undertakers. The remaining 46 were composed of chemists, straw-plait dealers, hatters, tanners, butchers, coal-merchants, &c.

IMPORTANT DECISION WITH RESPECT TO DEBTS OF STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.—A case of considerable importance, and involving a decision which will materially affect tradesmen in university towns, and others who supply goods to college students, came before J. B. Perry, Esq., at the County Court, Oxford, on Monday last. It will be recollected that some weeks since a young gentleman, named Edward Napleton Jennings, an under-graduate at Worcester College, in the University of Oxford, appeared before the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the schedule containing an immense array of debts, many of which had been contracted for articles for which the insolvent had not the slightest occasion. The father of the insolvent, a beneficed clergyman in Yorkshire, allowed his son £400 a year during his residence at the University, which sum for some time sufficed, but having been betrayed into expensive habits, he was led to incur an enormous amount of debt. The plaintiffs in the present case were Messrs. Herbert and Embling, upholsterers, of Oxford; and the defendant was the Rev. Henry Jennings, M.A., the father of the insolvent above mentioned. The action was brought to recover the sum of £9 13s. 6d. for furniture supplied to his son during his minority. After hearing the case, the Judge said that if the father supplied his son with sufficient money, he was not liable, unless he authorised him to contract debts. The law of liability was founded on reason and justice. If a father allowed his son £400 a year in the University, it would be amply sufficient if he acted properly; but if he acted improperly, it would be wrong for the defendant, who was an innocent party, to suffer for the extravagance of his son. He should therefore give judgment for the defendant, and also allow him costs.

SUPPLY OF ARMS TO THE PUBLIC OFFICES.—Government is taking every precaution, in case there should be any manifestation of an outbreak among the working classes, who, it is stated, are to assemble, on Monday next, on Kennington-common. A large supply of firearms and cutlasses have been sent from the Tower to the East India-house, and their different warehouses, the Custom-house, Excise-office, the Post-office, Bank of England, the Mansion-house, the various departments at Somerset-house, the Ordnance-office, Pall-mall, the Admiralty, and the different Government offices at the West-end; also to a great many of the banking-houses in the City, and the dock companies. The clerks and persons employed in these establishments will be ready to act, if absolutely necessary, against any outrage that may be committed by a mob. The swearing-in of special constables is proceeding rapidly in Lambeth, Walworth, Camberwell, the Borough, and the districts on the Surrey side of the water, where the tradespeople and householders all show their desire to protect the public peace if called upon.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Income-Tax Bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE CHARTIST PROCESSION.

A long and desultory discussion took place on this subject, emanating from a question put to Sir G. GREY; and in reply to which the right hon. Baronet repeated the intention of the Government to persevere in the course they had already indicated.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR denied he had ever contemplated a violation of the peace in the proposed proceedings of Monday, or that he had spoken in favour of a violent course being adopted.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON read a report of a speech, which was far from being of a pacific or constitutional character, and which he declared was delivered a few nights ago at a private meeting in a coffee-house in Cripplegate (City), by the hon. member for Nottingham (Mr. F. O'CONNOR).

Mr. F. O'CONNOR denied his having uttered the sentiments attributed to him; and, after a somewhat angry discussion, the subject dropped.

WINDSOR, FRIDAY.—A rumour has been current in the town during yesterday and to-day, to the effect that her Majesty will arrive at Frogmore House (the Castle not being in a fit state, from the number of works in progress connected with the drainage, for the reception of the Court) to-morrow afternoon, and remain there until Monday. It is stated that this arrangement has been determined upon in order that her Majesty might have the earliest intelligence (by means of electric telegraph from Paddington to Slough) of the proceedings of the Chartists on Monday; on the afternoon of which day, her Majesty, according to the rumour, will leave for the Farnborough station en route to the Isle of Wight. The upholsterers and other tradesmen, are now busily engaged in making the necessary preparations at Frogmore, for the Duchess of Kent, who will arrive to-morrow afternoon, from town. It is stated that more rooms at her Royal Highness' residence are being prepared than usual; and this circumstance may have given rise to the rumour referred to, which may have no other foundation.

Mr. Curteis has been re-elected M.P. for Rye.

RESIGNATION OF ALDERMAN HUGHES HUGHES.—This gentleman has sent his resignation of the office of Alderman for Bread-street Ward (to which he was elected in 1843) to the Lord Mayor, which resignation his Lordship will officially announce at the next meeting of the Court of Aldermen. Mr. Lawrence, builder, is the only candidate at present announced for the vacant gown.

THE QUEEN v. GUTTERIDGE.—The trial of Mr. Gutteridge on a criminal information filed against him for the publication of a libel reflecting on the character of the Bishop of Manchester, and imputing to the Right Rev. Prelate the crimes of drunkenness, falsehood, and neglect of his duty as a Christian pastor, commenced at Warwick on Monday, before Chief Justice Wilde. The Right Rev. Prelate appeared as a witness, and was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by the defendant, who conducted his case in person. The trial occupied the greater part of the week, and on Friday (yesterday), Chief Justice Wilde having summed up, the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against the defendant, who will be brought up for judgment in the course of next term, which begins on the 15th instant.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Reports were current on Thursday evening that M. Garnier Pagès, the present Minister of Finance, is to take the Marine Department, in the place of M. Arago, who has become Minister of War. M. Achille Fould, formerly a Conservative, has been spoken of as successor of M. Pagès. M. Fould is a banker and an eminent authority on financial matters.

The elections of officers for the National Guard have been concluded. M. Clement Thomas has been declared Colonel of the 2nd Legion. In the 12th Legion, the well-known Barbes has been elected; and in the 11th, the celebrated professor and writer, Quinet. The 6th Legion has elected M. Lagrange; the 7th, M. Dauphin; the 8th, M. Bourdon; and the 9th, M. Yantiez; and the cavalry legion, M. Trelat. None of the gentlemen elected, except M. Quinet and M. Barbes, are much known out of France.

In order to remove the objection which exists as to the elections for the National Assembly taking place on a Sunday, the Minister of Public Worship and Justice has ordered that the poll shall be kept open also on the Monday.

Lions papers arrived yesterday (Friday), to contradict the account of the revolution in Savoy, and the proclamation of the Republic at Chambéry, which has appeared in some papers.

AUSTRIA.

We learn by a letter from Prague of the 28th ult., that some disturbances had taken place in that city, on account of the answer given at Vienna to the deputation which went up to demand reforms not being considered satisfactory. The students declared that if the reforms were not acceded, they would capture the arsenal.

A letter from Gratz, in Styria, of the 27th of March, says that Count Mazzachetti had sent the news there that a column of 90,000 Piedmontese, Swiss, &c., who wished to march from Switzerland on Milan, had not only been defeated, but almost destroyed.

PRUSSIA.

The new law of elections is said to have been received with universal satisfaction by the people. At a preparatory meeting of the Deputies, they agreed to consent to the projects for the new laws without any discussion, and to move a vote of confidence in the Ministry. The Diet was to meet again on Tuesday last, and, agreeable to the feelings and wishes of the people, would most likely be dissolved on that or the next following day.

The Exhibition of Arts at Berlin was to open on Sunday, the 9th instant (to-morrow). It is said that the present will be the best that has ever been seen. It takes place in the building belonging to the Academy.

All labour in prisons and in barracks is to be abolished, in order that the State may not come into competition with the working classes.

The news of the arrival of the Prince of Prussia in London has excited some attention at Berlin. The commercial affairs of that capital, we learn, are daily growing worse. On last Saturday, a large banker, of the name of Blach, suspended payment; his debts are said to amount to more than three millions of dollars, and his property will not pay more than twelve groschen in every thaler, about six shillings in the pound. Four other well-known names, also, have been mentioned.

The lower orders are becoming excited against the newly established clubs. On Sunday evening the political clubs were threatened with a visit by a mob of four or five hundred armed men, amongst whom were some members of the burgher guard. On nearing the locality where the club held its sittings, they were met by one of the members, Herr von Halzendorf, who begged of them before they proceeded to act on their present intentions, to send some of their number into the place of meeting, that they might see, hear, and judge for themselves. This judicious advice was acted upon, and during the absence of their companions the mob remained quiet and waited their return. On their reappearance they made a short communication to the mob, and after a little discussion it immediately separated without attempting anything against the club. They were no doubt urged on by a class of men who are using their utmost endeavours to put this particular club down, and who declare that most of its members are Jews, French emissaries, and Poles, whose only aim is to disturb the returning peace and quiet of the country.

The Breslau papers continue to present the most melancholy statements of the disturbances in many parts of Prussian Poland: they are mostly among the agricultural labourers and small farmers against the landed proprietors. In one of them it is stated that in Russian Poland, whenever any person is caught reading a newspaper aloud, he is immediately seized, and hung upon the nearest tree. The papers contain no news whatever from Warsaw.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

On Monday last, at Rensburg, the first sitting of the General Assembly of Schleswig-Holstein, convened by the Provisional Government of the united duchies, took place in the theatre, which was densely filled at the commencement of the proceedings, and so continued to their close. There were seventy-five members present. The proposal of the Provisional Government for the annexation of Schleswig to the Germanic Union was carried with but two dissentients. The resolutions of the General Assembly on that day embraced the following objects:—

1. The appointment of a provisional administration for the future government of the country.
2. The nomination of a committee for preparing a draft of a constitution for the independent state of Schleswig-Holstein.
3. The abolition, for the present, of all existing taxes.
4. Confirmation of the proposition of the Provisional Government for union of Schleswig with the Germanic Confederation.
5. Approval of the proclamations of the Provisional Government, securing—1, the right of public assembly and discussion; 2, the arming of the burghers; and 3, the freedom of the press.

THE BISHOPRIC OF CHESTER.—On Friday (last week) Dr. Graham was elected Bishop of Chester by the Dean and Chapter, in accordance with the recommendation of her Majesty.

ATTORNEYS IN GOWNS.—On Thursday, in the City Small Debts Court, no little surprise was evinced at some of the attorneys entering the court in black gowns, which, it is said, they are entitled to wear. One also wore the white bands similar to a barrister. The high bailiff also wore a gown for the first time. No order, however, had been given for that purpose.

FREE TRADE CLUB.—After the annual meeting of this club yesterday, at the club-house, in St. James's-square, a house dinner was held, at which Mr. Cobden, M.P., presided. There were about 160 members and visitors present. The chairman, in proposing prosperity to the club, said, that to insure success 120 more members were necessary, the present number being about 400.

SURREY AND KENT COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday, the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers met at the Sessions-house, Newington, for the purpose of hearing and deciding appeals against a rate made by the commission on account of the sewers situated in the counties of Surrey and Kent, which are under the jurisdiction of the commission at Gwydr House; there were above 1000 appellants. This was the first Court of the new commission in this division. The appellants from the parish of Lambeth were the first who were heard, the majority of whom were tenants, and who pleaded their poverty as the excuse for non-payment of the rate. Mr. Leslie observed that if the tenant were unable to pay, that the landlord ought to be compelled. It was resolved that counsel's opinion should be taken on the question whether, in the event of the occupier being rated, and not able to pay, the rate could be recovered from the landlord.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, April 1, 1848 ..				1294
Population Enumerated, 1811.	Average weekly Deaths, 1845-7.	5 Weeks.	Deaths in the Week.	
West Districts	300,711	161	186	
North Districts	375,971	209	232	
Central Districts	373,653	203	214	
East Districts	392,444	235	316	
South Districts	501,190	299	346	
Totals	1,948,425	1,107	1,294	
Males			650	
Females			644	

BIRTHS IN THE WEEK.

Males	836
Females	845
Total	1,681

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MARTLEBONE VESTRY.—On Saturday last a meeting of the vestry of St. Martlebone took place, the Rev. Dr. Spry in the chair. An address to her Majesty, on the birth of a Princess, was brought up and read; considerable discussion ensued. Ultimately, the three first paragraphs were unanimously adopted, the remainder of the address being considered ill-timed and unnecessary by several of the speakers, with whom the majority of the meeting concurred. The vestry clerk then read a petition for adoption, with regard to the destruction of property in the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom during the late riots, and praying for protection. After some discussion, the petition was unanimously adopted. Monday, the 8th of May, was fixed for the annual election of vestrymen, after which the meeting separated.

LONDON PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—SAVINGS' BANK OF THE MOORFIELDS DISTRICT.—The pressure of the times seems not to have spared this institution. The report of the superintending committee for the year ending 20th November last, shows a decrease of three hundred and ninety-seven in the number of accounts, and of £117,165 in the aggregate balance; the actual repayments, exclusive of the expenses, having been £334,902 16s. 10d., while the receipts were only £204,350 14s. 6d., exclusive of the interest received of the Government. The total number of transactions has not varied much from the last year, although the receipts have decreased 3603 in number, and the payments have increased 3793 as compared with the previous year. Never since the year 1838 has there been a decrease of such magnitude in the funds of the institution. One of the most prominent causes of the withdrawals of the deposits appearing to be the reduction of the rate of interest, the committee, with a view to aid the depositors, and to prevent any further decrease in the funds, have applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, enclosing a statement of the payments and receipts for the year, and urging him to raise the interest again to the former rate; and they understand that other institutions have adopted a similar course, but as yet no answer to their application has been received.

MEETING ON ACCOUNT OF RAILWAY WORKMEN EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.—A Public Meeting of the engineers, engine-men, &c., employed on the English lines of railway, was held on Monday night at the Green Man, Tooty-street, to take into consideration the situation of their fellow-countrymen recently employed on French railways, and to give expression to a strong feeling of sympathy in behalf of the English workmen who have been expelled from France by the recent revolution, in many instances with the loss of their tools and furniture, a loss which amongst this class alone is estimated at not less than £3000. The meeting was very fully attended. Mr. J. Ward, the chairman, read several letters connected with the subject, and the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the meeting having heard the statements of their fellow working men who had been violently expelled from France and robbed of their property and deprived of their wages, after having been seduced from this country to undertake works there, are of opinion that they are peculiarly entitled to public sympathy in their present distressed and unfortunate situation." A resolution was also carried, that "this meeting, consisting of engineers, drivers, and fitters, now engaged in various lines of English railways, do most heartily concur in the propriety of a subscription being immediately entered into for the purpose of enabling the Committee already appointed to prosecute the claims of the injured parties to compensation, in such mode as they shall be advised to adopt, and pledging the meeting to support the subscription." The principal parties who addressed the meeting were, Mr. Dawson, of the South-Eastern Railway; Mr. Dyer, of the London and Brighton Railway; Mr. Simpson, of the Great Western Railway; and Mr. Scott, of the South-Eastern Railway. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The Marquis of Northampton, as President of the Royal Society, gave his annual grand entertainment to the council of that learned body on Saturday last, at his Lordship's mansion on the Terrace, Piccadilly. The noble Marquis was supported (right and left) by Sir Robert Inglis, M.P., and Mr. George Rennie. The following members of the council were also of the party:—Sir James Clark, Sir Henry de la Beche, Mr. T. Graham (Vice-President of the Society), Dr. Robert Brown, Mr. J. T. Graves, M.A., Mr. W. Hopkins, M.A., Mr. G. R. Porter, Mr. J. P. Gassiot, Mr. E. Forbes, Mr. S. Cooper, Dr. Roget, and Mr. S. H. Christie, M.A., the English Secretaries, and Lieut.-Colonel E. Sabine, R.A., Foreign Secretary to the Society. Viscount Alford and Lord William Compton, the former son-in-law, and the latter son of the noble President, had the honour of joining the party. After the banquet, Lord Northampton held his third levee for the present session, on which occasion his Lordship was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and one of the most crowded assemblages of learned and scientific men ever brought together within the walls of his hospitable mansion. The meeting was also rendered more than usually interesting by the generally-understood fact that the noble Marquis is about to resign his office of President of the Society, and that the next meeting on the 15th inst. will be the last which will take place under the immediate auspices of his Lordship. This circumstance was the subject of frequent remark on Saturday evening, and very sincere expressions of regret escaped in several quarters at the determination of the noble Marquis to retire from his high and honourable office. The saloons were as usual studded with works of art and models of new inventions. Among the most interesting relics we observed was a rough sketch-book filled by the pencil of Salvador Rosa, the contribution of Mr. Andujó. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at half-past nine o'clock, attended by the Marquis of Aberdeen, Lord George Lennox, and Colonel Seymour.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A general court of the Commissioners for Sewers for the Metropolis was held at seven o'clock on Saturday. Resolutions, vindicating the commissioners from the charges of extravagance which had been brought against them, and declaring that, in their opinion, it was necessary that a triangulation and block survey of the metropolis should take place without delay, were agreed to. The following resolutions were also proposed:—"11. That it be recommended to the Court to order rates to be raised for defraying the expense of completing the survey. 12. That powers be sought to complete the work, and to replace the requisite immediate outlay by money borrowed at interest, and to repay by equal annual instalments of principal and interest the money so borrowed." But the consideration of these was postponed.

CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday the Commissioners sat at Guildhall upon general business. Sussex-hall Literary Institution claimed exemption from sewers rates upon the ground of being used for literary, scientific, and charitable purposes. The question was referred to a committee for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. It was reported to the board that Mr. Walker and other eminent engineers had willingly undertaken the duty of examining and reporting upon the sewers constructed under the authority of the City Commissioners, but it was necessary that they should be supplied with certain plans and maps, &c. The surveyor stated that the plans and maps were in progress, and would be completed in two or three weeks.—Adjourned.

CHARTIST MEETING AT CLERKENWELL.—On Monday at noon a public meeting, called by the London Chartists, was held on Clerkenwell-green, "for the purpose of electing three fit and proper persons to represent the metropolis in the National Chartist Convention." The chair was taken by Mr. Dixon; and after speeches by Jones, Clark, and other Chartist orators, Messrs. Bronte O'Brien, Cuffey, and Child were elected delegates to the National Convention, which commenced its proceedings on Tuesday. The meeting, which numbered about 1500 persons, quietly dispersed about three o'clock. A strong body of police were in attendance, but their services were not required, no breach of the peace having occurred.

CHARTIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The delegates elected by the different large towns of Great Britain, "to assist in carrying the People's Charter," assembled at the Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, on Tuesday, and sat from day to day during the week, under the presidency of Mr. Philip McGrath. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., was present during the proceedings. The Convention consists of 49 Chartist delegates from every part of the kingdom, assembled to concert measures for the presentation of the "People's Petition" for the Charter, which will be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, on Monday next, the 10th inst. The petition, it is announced, will contain 5,000,000 signatures, and will be conveyed to the House of Commons by a procession of 300,000 persons. A circular has been issued, headed "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," calling upon all the working men in the metropolis to accompany the procession to the House of Commons, each trade marching with its respective insignia and banners, and assembling at Kennington-common on the morning of the 10th inst. The route proposed to be taken is over Blackfriars-bridge and along Fleet-street and the Strand to Trafalgar-square and the Houses of Parliament, unless in the interval the authorities should interfere to prevent the inconvenience and suspension of business which always ensue when crowded assemblages and processions take possession of the busy thoroughfares of the metropolis. During the last few days Chartist meetings have been held in every district in London, and in all the large towns, and at many of these assemblages the language of the speakers has been of the most revolutionary and inflammatory character. The proceedings of the National Convention are regarded by the Chartist body with great interest, as the delegates will have to deliberate upon the "decisive measures" necessary to be adopted should the House of Commons reject the prayer of the "monster petition."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting. The Royal children took their usual walks and rides. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Marquis of Northampton with his company in the evening, at his residence in Piccadilly.

On Sunday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine Service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended the afternoon service in the private chapel, in the Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took walking and pony exercise during the morning, and her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal) has relieved Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty; and Colonel Seymour has relieved Colonel Bouverie in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

On Monday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting. The Countess de Neully paid a private visit to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took their accustomed pony and walking exercise. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing in the Royal gardens. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty in the evening, at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with her presence. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Sir George Couper, and Lord James Murray. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, honoured the performance at the Royal Italian Opera with their presence. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Baroness Bose, Baron Knesbeck, and Mr. Edmond Mildmay.

On Wednesday the Queen took an airing in the garden of Buckingham Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major Stephens, honoured the performance of the Concert of Ancient Music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with his presence in the evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took an airing in a carriage. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge House.

The Court removed to the Isle of Wight from Buckingham Palace on Saturday (this day.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—It is stated in a positive manner that her Majesty has determined to visit Ireland about the first week of July next, and it is asserted that the Lord-Lieutenant has received an intimation that Dublin Castle and the Vice-Regal Lodge in the Phoenix Park will be required for the accommodation of the Royal Family during their sojourn in this country. The *Dublin Evening Post* contains the following paragraph:—"Rumours prevail very generally that it is the intention of her Majesty to visit her royal city of Dublin about the beginning of July next. Those reports prevail in the highest circles; but, although we do not vouch for their accuracy, we should earnestly hope that it may soon be in our power to make an authentic announcement of the determination of our beloved Sovereign to afford the Irish people an opportunity of exhibiting their devoted attachment to her person and throne."

THE ORLEANIST EXILES.—The Count and Countess de Neully, with the members of their family circle, remain in the strictest retirement at Claremont. Nothing can exceed the plain and unostentatious manner in which the house hold of the illustrious exiles is ordered, the most rigid economy being observed in all its arrangements. The Count and Countess, since their arrival at Claremont, have received visits from a great number of their old and personal friends. The following gentlemen have made themselves voluntary exiles with the ex-King, and remain with the family at Claremont:—General De Rumigny, General Dumas, General d'Houdetot, M. Vatrou, the ex-King's librarian, and D. Pigache, physician to the exiled family. The Countess Mountjoe remains in attendance on the ex-Queen. Not the least to be pitied in connexion with the illustrious exiles are the male and female attendants who fled with the members of the ex-Royal Family from the Tuileries. Many of these had been in the service for years, during which time they had, of course, amassed considerable property in presents and other things, of which not the value of a single stiver was saved by any one of them.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—Lord John Russell paid a complimentary visit to his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia on Monday, at the residence of the Legation, on Carlton House-terrace. His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse also honoured the Prince with a visit in the course of the same morning. The Prince took equestrian exercise in the afternoon, horses having been provided from the Royal stables; and in the evening honoured the equestrian performance at Drury-lane Theatre with his presence. His Royal Highness received a great number of complimentary visits from members of the aristocracy in the course of the week.

The Rev. James Hildyard, rector of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire, and brother of the member for Whitehaven, is spoken of as the probable successor of Dr. Graham, the new Bishop of Chester, in the mastership of Christ's College.

THE ROMAN CARNIVAL.

THE sojourn of one of our most successful Artists in Rome has enabled him to illustrate in our Journal the great event of the year in the Eternal City—the Carnival.

The Festival has been too often described by tourists to render necessary a recapitulation of its glories. A Correspondent of *The Rambler* (a Catholic periodical, lately commenced) tells us, of this year's Carnival, that "nothing can be more striking than the unfeigned good temper, modesty, and sobriety which prevail amidst such general license. The adjacent streets, within hearing of the merry Corso, within sight of its grotesque maskers, and sometimes, too, within range of a stray shot from its mimic artillery of confitures, bouquets, and other less refined and less graceful ammunition, are as quiet and orderly as at other times. Even the Corso itself, an hour or two after the *Ripresa dei Barberi*, is restored to its wonted gravity; nor is there at any time, even in the thickest of the fray, anything at all on the surface to remind one of those gross excesses which so invariably accompany an English race-course or village fair. However, no doubt there is a darker side to this picture (it is very improbable that it should be otherwise—children are not always good on a holiday); for, if all were as innocent as it appears, the Church would not whisper the warnings and admonitions which she does, both on the approach and during the celebration of the Carnival.

"You already know as much as I can tell you of the gay frivolities of the Corso; its brightly decorated balconies, quaint masks, and playful cannonading; the race of the little riderless horses at the end of each day's entertainments; and, as the ordinary finale of the whole, though this year omitted, 'as a slight expression of sympathy with our suffering brothers in Lombardy'—so ran the anonymous address distributed among the people, in which 'this little sacrifice' was requested of them—the pretty illumination of the *moccoli*, with the animated but good-natured struggle between carriage and foot-passenger, each eager to preserve his own light, and to put out his neighbour's. The private theatricals and the *Carnevale Santificato* are not so notorious."

"First, then, for what may be called the Church's Carnival, or the *Carnevale Santificato*. There are the regular spiritual exercises, or retreats, which both the Jesuits and the Passionists give at this time in their respective houses for those who are able to leave their homes, and shut themselves up in a monastery during the whole ten days; there is the beautiful devotion of the Via Crucis, practised in the Coliseum every afternoon of the Carnival by members of the third order of St. Francis, and others, living in the world,—indeed, by all who choose to accompany them; and this is followed by a sermon and benediction as soon as the procession has returned to their church of SS. Cosma and Damiano in the Forum. There are also similar devotions in other churches; but the most brilliant and the most attractive feature of all in the ecclesiastical aspect of Rome during these days is undoubtedly the Quarant' Ore, which is now celebrated with more than ordinary magnificence, and in many churches at once. It was set up on Sunday, for instance, in St. Peter's, in St. Mary Major's, in Sta. Maria della Scala, and, more splendidly than in any of these, in the Gesu.

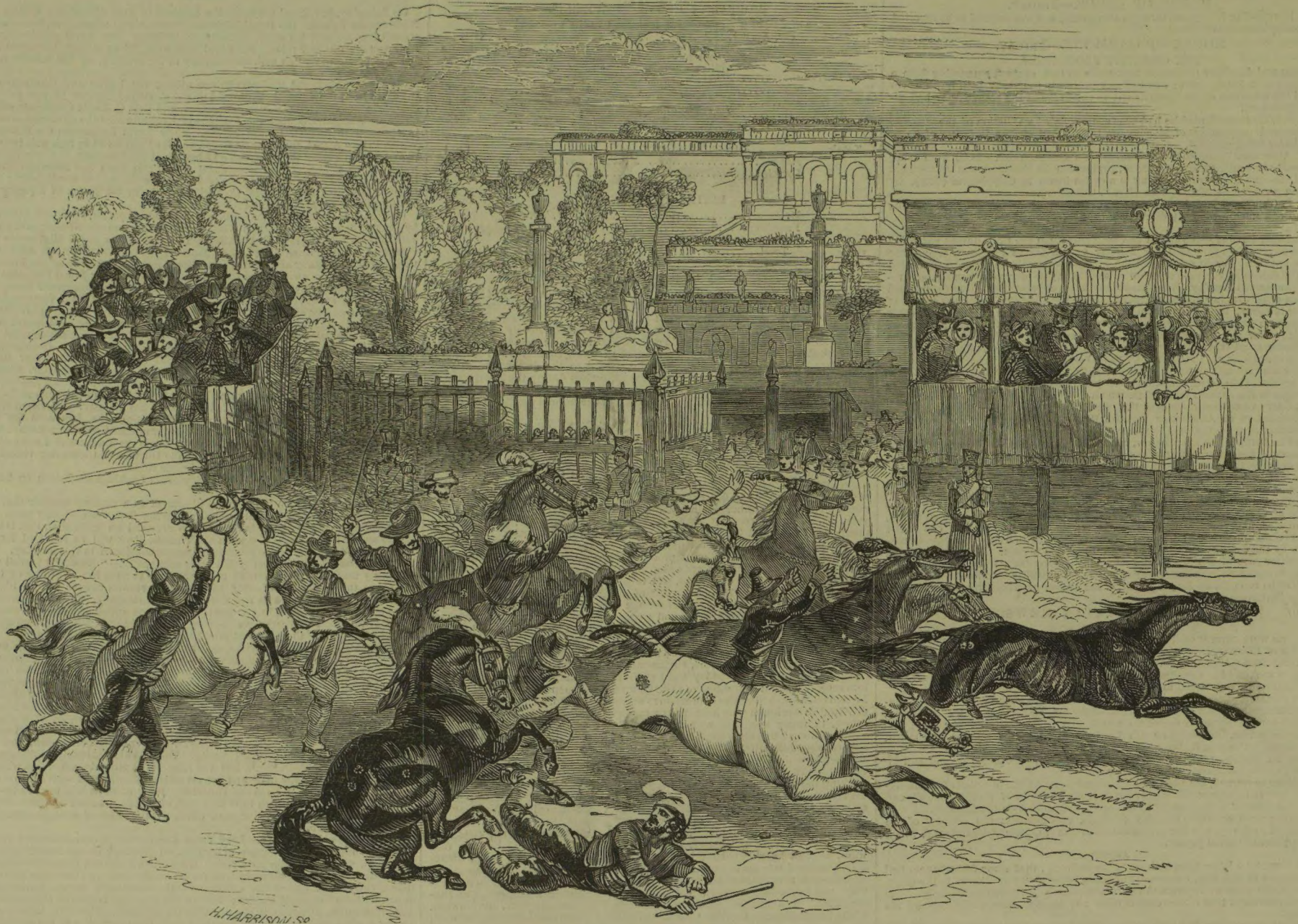
"The entertainments in the colleges consist of plays; the scenes, dresses, and acting, a great deal better than the average of public performances; between the acts are solos, duets, and overtures, all very good, and executed either by the students or their friends.

The Race is, however, one of the most striking out-door scenes. The horses are without riders, but have spurs, sheets of tin, and all sorts of things hung about them, to urge them on: a rope is stretched across the end of the street, and the horses are brought up in a line to it; that is, as nearly as possible, for the steeds seem actually wild, plunging and kicking about tremendously, all trying to get over the rope, so eager do they seem for the sport. In a second or two the rope is let go, and away the horses fly, at a fearful rate, down the Corso, which is crowded with people, and a narrow street too. The spectators usually clear the way in time for the horses to pass; and it is surprising that many serious accidents do not happen, for, if a horse fall, which is not uncommon, several persons must be hurt; the other day three were killed. In the background of the sketch are seen the Pincian Hill, a very picturesque place; and the Piazza del Popolo, whence the horses start."

The companion picture of the Masker in the streets is by no means exaggerated in grotesqueness; the shower of bouquets and *confetti* is tremendous. The English enjoy the fun excessively, and some of them pour down baskets full of bouquets and *confetti* from the balconies; the latter are made of chalk, or flour, and a hundred-weight is ammunition for a carriage-full of roisterers, such as we see in the foreground of the picture. The costumes are gay, varied, and ingenious.

Another Correspondent of *The Rambler* says the diversions of the day began with four discharges of cannon. "They were carried on with more than usual spirit. By and by the horse-race came, which on all other carnival-days is the last amusement. The same horse won which had won most of the previous days, and which some men, jealous of the repeated success, attempted to stab, as he came in at the *Ripresa dei Barberi* the night before. No lights appeared, and in a short time the Corso began to thin; and so the Carnival ended. In a side street, as I was going home, I saw one man bold enough to show a *movolo* (a taper which was forbidden); but he was obliged, by the cries of the crowd, to extinguish it immediately. A Carnival *senza movolo* will long be remembered. It will be one of the trifles which will take its place among the great events of the new annals *mirabilis*, 1848."

THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.



THE START FOR THE RACE IN THE CORSO.



THE MASKERS AND SHOWER OF CONFETTI AND BOUQUETS.

T H E B R I T I S H I N S T I T U T I O N .

ZULEIKA. PAINTED BY O'NEILL.

In our first notice of the present Exhibition of the British Institution, we commended this work as a very sweetly-painted head, excellent in detail.

Zuleika is "the Bride of Aidos," and one of the loveliest of the female characters of Lord Byron's poems. How touching is the noble poet's portraiture of this "Child of Gentleness!"

"Fair as the first that fell of woman-kind,
When on that dread, yet lovely serpent smiling,
Whose image then was stamp'd upon her mind—
But once beguiled—and evermore beguiling;
Dazzling as that, oh! too transcendent vision,
To Sorrow's phantom-people slumber given,
When heart meets heart again in dreams Elysian,
And paints the lost on Earth received in Heaven;
Soft as the memory of buried love;
Pure as the prayer which Childhood wafts above.

"Was she—the daughter of that rude old Chief,
Who met the maid with tears—but not of grief.
Who hath not proved how feebly words essay
To fix one spark of Beauty's heavenly ray?
Who doth not feel, until his fading sight
Faints into dimness with its own delight,
His changing cheek, his sinking heart confess
The might—the majesty of Loveliness?"

"Such was Zuleika—such around her shone
The nameless charms unmark'd by her alone;
In light of love, the purity of grace,
The mind, the music breathing from her face,
The heart whose softness harmonised the whole,
And, oh! that eye was in itself a soul!

"Her graceful arms in meekness bending
Across her gently budding breast;
At one kind word those arms extending
To clasp the neck of him who blest
His child caressing and caress'd,
Zuleika came—and Giaffir felt
His purpose half within him melt:
Not that against her fancied weal
His heart though stern could ever feel;
Affection chain'd her to that heart;
Ambition tore the links apart."

Mr. George Ellis says: "Never was there a more faultless character more delicately or more justly delineated than that of Zuleika. Her piety, her intelligence, her strict sense of duty, and her undeviating love of truth, appear to have been originally blended in her mind, rather than inculcated by education. She is always natural, always attractive, always affectionate; and it



ZULEIKA.—PAINTED BY O'NEILL.

must be admitted that her affections are not unworthily bestowed."

These epigrams are from that elegant work, "the Gallery of Byron Beauties."

JOSEPH INTERPRETING THE DREAM OF THE CHIEF BAKER. PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER, M.A.S.L.

We spoke in high terms of this important picture, in the Exhibition notice, in our Journal of Feb. 19. In the Catalogue it has the following:—

Joseph, having interpreted the Dream of the Chief Butler of Pharaoh (Osirtasen the First), is interpreting the Dream of the Chief Baker.

And Joseph answered, and said, This is the interpretation thereof:

Yet within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thy head from off thee, and hang thee on a tree: &c.—Genesis, xl., 18, 19.

We are in possession of these interesting facts connected with the composition of the Picture, which appears to be a commission given to the Painter by the Rev. Mr. Finch, so long ago as 1818! The Artist's first composition, varying very little from the Picture as it is painted, was made in the above year; and the Sketch was shown to Sir Thomas Lawrence, who was much struck with the qualities of the story as a subject for the pencil, and he kindly encouraged the Artist to proceed with the Picture. A few days subsequently it was bruited that Sir Thomas Lawrence had proposed the subject to the Students of the Royal Academy, for the Gold Medal Prize. Mr. Hayter, not feeling himself justified in competing with the younger students, then gave up the idea of painting the Picture. The friend who had given him the commission, however, from time to time, pressed the subject on his recollection, so that he never entirely lost sight of it. One of the results has been, that the magnificent work by Rosellini, on Egypt (published in the interim), has supplied the painter with much valuable information; and the learned Jew, Dr. Loëwe's knowledge of the ancient race of Egypt has suggested a beautiful type for the Joseph. With these great advantages, came the costume of the 12th dynasty of Egypt: in short, nothing has been introduced into the picture which is not guaranteed by authority. The second Pyramid was built 200 years previously to Joseph's being in Egypt; and both are seen from the site of the prison to this day. It must always be borne in mind that the Chief Butler and the Chief Baker were great lords, princes, and priests, from their office. The Lord High Steward, and the Seigneur presiding over all the Corn Lands of Egypt, are the two persons in question.

We have only to add, that for a correct anatomical detail, as well as composition, this Picture deserves very high praise, and the circumstances we have detailed enhance its authoritative value.



JOSEPH INTERPRETING THE DREAM OF PHARAOH'S CHIEF BAKER.—PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER, M.A.S.L.

EXHIBITION AT THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

CRITICS express but one opinion, as far as we have heard, of the present exhibition at the Society of British Artists. Though, in some respects, an advance on former years, it is an exhibition of only very average excellence. We had been led to look for something better,—for the works sent in we knew were numerous, and some of the exhibitors were of high and well-merited reputation; while we were aware, and on this we relied, perhaps prematurely, that the Society had established a School of Art, from which, though of recent origin, much might be expected even in a short period. The seed, it is true, is sown, but we must wait to let the plant grow before we look for the fruit. In the meantime there is much to commend in what the Society has already accomplished, and in this, its second Exhibition since its charter of incorporation, it is easy to find several works of no ordinary excellence, which patrons may purchase and critics commend with equal safety. The exhibition consists of eight hundred works of art, contributed by 338 different exhibitors. Landscapes, as heretofore, form the staple of the exhibition, and some of these are of considerable truth and beauty. Mr. Pyne, to whom the palm of excellence must incontestably be awarded, exhibits altogether nine, his great work being No. 108—"Pallanza, on the Lago Maggiore, North Italy"—in which he has sought to embody, as he tells us, the poetry and feeling of the following lines:—

Clear and transparent lies the silver lake;
Fair sunny forms its peaceful surface break;
And calm and deep beneath its placid breast,
Glittering, a lovely landscape lies at rest."

This is really a very wonderful work for truth, beauty, perspective, and distance. It is, in many respects, by far the finest work in the Exhibition, and in every way a better picture than his view on the Lago Maggiore of last year. One can fancy what a panorama would be like painted by Mr. Pyne, who, it is evident, comprehends so thoroughly the resources of his art and all the sound and mysterious principles of perspective.

After Mr. Pyne, and in the same landscape line of art, Mr. J. W. Allen, Mr. A. Clint, Mr. J. Wilson, junior, and Mr. Tennant, make the greatest figure in the Exhibition. Mr. Allen has a fine eye for lanes and water-mills; Mr. Clint for bays and broad places; Mr. Wilson for waves and stormy skies; and Mr. Tennant for rocks and river scenery. There are others, too, who follow in the footsteps of the artists we have named, and, moreover, at no mean distance; and we would more particularly allude on this occasion to Mr. Boddington and Mr. Montague, who have several clever works; and to Mr. S. Read, who contributes a water-colour drawing entitled "The Moated Grange"—a moonlight scene such as Tennyson might compose a poem about, and a critic mistake for the performance of that great master in water-colour art, Mr. Haghe. But the works of excellence in the Exhibition are not confined to the performances of our landscape-painters. Mr. Gill exhibits "Preparing for May Day" (No. 47); a well-considered picture, and careful in its execution, but somewhat hard. Mr. J. J. Hill has sent "A Shepherd Boy"—

"A shepherd boy—he seeks no better name"—

a small full-length, conceived with great beauty and with great expression, and only wanting a warmer colour to lift it into real excellence. Mr. Steedman exhibits "A Rustic Kitchen" (No. 97), a very small picture, in the Wilkie and Webster style; and Mr. Clayter a large picture, an interior with many figures, entitled "A Merry-making," in which some of the groups are arranged with care, and the story is well told, while the execution is somewhat hard and poor. Mr. Anthony has a very large picture, entitled "Landscape and Figures—The Village Green," an extraordinary performance, and natural, but of so yellow a nature that few will stay to examine the varied excellencies concealed by the coat of gamboge which this really able artist delights to spread over everything; for trees, cows, children, women, and men all come in alike for a coat of yellow. Mr. Anthony will no doubt defend this eccentricity of style by the example of Mr. Turner; but defend it as he will, he will fail in convincing any sane person that to represent landscape and human nature upon canvas, you must give it a thick coat, or even a wash of gamboge and mustard. Mr. Hurlstone (the President) exhibits "Medicant of the Piazza Navona, Rome," in which we see the influence of his Italian studies; Mr. Latilla, an ambitious picture, entitled "The Victim of Sin and Death"—a Moral, as the painter calls it, representing a youth revelling in the embraces of Sin; Mr. C. Baxter, some nicely painted heads, much in his last year's manner; Mr. J. Gilbert, "The Paralytic Lady Card-Player," described by Cowper in his "Task":—

"The paralytic who can hold her cards,
But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand
To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences, and sits
Spectatress both and spectator, a sad
And silent cipher, while her proxy plays."

The old lady is full of character and expression—her proxy, young and extremely pretty—and the whole picture one of the most successful of Mr. Gilbert's recent efforts. We may add a wish that Mr. Gilbert will in future paint subjects of the same character, for which his talent is well adapted, and where he seems sure to succeed; while in history (where he has been lately working) his success has been somewhat uncertain.

We shall resume the subject of the Exhibition in our next week's Number.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

Earl Howe was the director of the second concert on Wednesday night; and, if his selection did not exhibit remarkable novelty, it contained nothing that was objectionable. The scheme opened with the "Messiah" overture, followed by Mr. Lockett's excellent reading of "Comfort ye," and the chorus, "And the glory." Miss Bassano sang Handel's "Hallelujah," and then came gleamings from one of Mozart's masses. Signor Salvi sang Handel's "Lord, remember David," from the "Redemption," with Latin words, steadily, but it was too low for his voice. After a chorale, by Luther, Miss Birch gave Dr. Crotch's air, "In frantic converse," from "Palestine," pleasingly. The "Alla trinita beata" hymn and Handel's chorus, "How excellent," closed the first part.

Weber's jubilee overture, in which our National Anthem is so skilfully interwoven at the close, commenced the second act, the company loyally rising at the Anthem. A simple duo from one of Winter's operas was nicely rendered by Madame Caradori and Signor Salvi. The scene from Paer's "Griselda" was effectively sung by Miss Birch, Blagrove's violin obligato being beautifully executed. Horsley's glea "Cold is Cadwallor's tongue," was smoothly sung by Messrs. Barnby, Lockett, Peck, Bradbury, and Machin. The selection from Gluck's "Orfeo" is a standing dish at these concerts, of which we never tire. The policy of reviving any of Salieri's trashy compositions is questionable, but Madame Caradori's artistic talents did more than justice to his air "Sola mesta." After Salieri, came his great rival's "O cara imagine!" divinely sung by Salvi, and proving what a worthless competitor Mozart must have had in Salieri. The somewhat hackneyed "Sul' aria" duo, sung by Madame Caradori and Miss Birch, and the stupendous finale from "Fidelio," "Hail happy day!" terminated the night's programme.

Owing to the banquet given to Lord Hardinge, the *déjeûner* of the subscribers were absent. The third concert, under the direction of the Earl of Cawdor, will take place on the 3rd of May.

MR. TEMPLETON'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—Mr. Templeton, the tenor, gave a concert on Monday evening at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, with Mr. Blewitt as accompanist. The songs sung by Mr. Templeton were of the English, Scotch, and Irish ballad school.

BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—The second meeting took place on Monday at the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street; Mollique, Sainton Hill and Rousselet were the executants.

CLASSICAL QUARTET CONCERTS.—The fifth meeting of Mr. Dando's series of classical chamber music took place on Monday evening, at Crosby Hall; the attendance of amateurs was considerable. Part the first was opened with Haydn's quartet, No. 69, in B flat major, neatly executed by Messrs. Dando, Gattie, W. Thomas, and Lucas. A MS. sonata in E, composed by Miss Kate Loder, and played by her (piano) and by Dando (violin), afforded much pleasure to the connoisseurs as the composition of a young and gifted Englishwoman. Part the second opened with Beethoven's trio in C minor, Op. 4, for violin (Dando), viola (W. Thomas), and violoncello (Lucas), which was rendered in masterly style. Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat major, No. 3 of Op. 44, terminated the scheme. The vocal gleamings comprised a ballad by Hills, "When Lubin sings," sung by Mr. Benson, who also gave a ballad by Mrs. Herrick, "I took my lute." Of a higher class were Mendelssohn's duet, "When on my couch," in which the Misses Williams were encored; and a song by Weber, "My way was o'er the heaving billow," well sung by Mr. Kench. The sixth and last concert will be on the 24th inst.

MUSIC AT THE NORTH POLE.—The Board of Admiralty is in search of a Professor to join the expedition to the North Pole under Sir John Ross. The Musician is to have £45 per annum for his services as Composer, Conductor, and First Violin to the orchestra which is to enliven the Aborigines of the northern regions. He will be somewhat in the position of the single instrumentalist left in one of Haydn's symphonies—he will have the musical glory entirely to himself, although he will certainly have a cold audience.

MUSIC FOR THE WEEK.—On Monday, the third Philharmonic Concert. On Tuesday, the second meeting of the Musical Union. On Wednesday, Mr. Lucas's third Musical Evening; Herr Brandt's *Sotree*; and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Exeter Hall. On Friday, ninth anniversary festival of the Western Madrigal Society. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Italian Opera at Her Majesty's and Covent-garden Theatres; and English Opera every evening at the Strand Theatre.

MUSICAL ARRIVALS.—Osborne, the pianist and composer, has arrived from Paris to pass the season in London. Emilio Prudent, the celebrated pianist, has also arrived. Charles Halle and the famed Chopin are daily expected. Leopold de Meyer arrives in May; Herman, the violinist, is here; Sivioli is looked for next month; and visits from Ernst and Ole Bull are threatened. The continental troubles will send all the great musical professors to this country.

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—We have much pleasure in stating that the Rev. Deacon Morrell has afforded liberal and well-timed aid to the funds of this useful charity by a donation of £500.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rarely has the enthusiasm of an audience been more strikingly manifested than on the first representation this season of Rossini's "Semiramide," on Tuesday. The return of Grisi and Tamburini, the re-appearance of Alboni in the part in which she took the London amateurs by storm last year, the increased orchestral and choral resources organised by Costa, excited unusual interest, and the house was brilliantly attended by Royalty, rank, and fashion. Although the two tenor airs assigned to *Irene* in the original work have been excised, and the performance lasted more than three hours and a half, the delight of the amateurs never seemed to abate, except in the long scena of *Assur* with the Satraps in the sixth scene of the last act, which scena might now be most advantageously omitted. Commending the spirit that prevails to respect the integrity of composers' scores, still it is expedient that pieces which, in themselves, possess no great interest, and only interfere with the rapid denouement of the drama, should be withdrawn.

The execution of Rossini's fine work—the one in which such a complete transformation took place in his style (it was written for Venice in 1822)—was in every point of view remarkable. Not even in the palmy days of the great French opera in Paris, have we heard such splendid choral singing as in "Semiramide;" and it is an additional gratification to be enabled to mention that the chorus of ninety-four voices is nearly entirely composed of English singers. As an instance of delicacy and precision, of delicious observance of the *nuances*, we may point out the chorus of ladies in the gardens, in six-eight time, preceding and during the cavatina "Bel raggio." The finale of the first act, with its opening quintet, so replete with rich and flowing harmonies, was marvellously fine. The gradations of sound were managed with a master-hand, the crescendos most artfully developed, and the climax of supernatural awe and terror attained by the combined vocal and instrumental masses was positively sublime. This finale, which for effect may vie with that of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," quite startled the auditory, and the cheering was vehement.

Grisi is still the grand imperious *Semiramide*,—every inch a Queen,—commanding in action, dignified in demeanour, and powerful in vocalisation. Her declamation of the recitatives on the throne in the finale of the first act was in the loftiest style of musical eloquence; her picture of terror and remorse at the sight of *Vivus* was terribly in earnest; her scorn of *Assur*, withering and overwhelming; and when the military band proclaimed the arrival of *Assac*, her exultation was superbly depicted.

Alboni's *Assac* rather disappointed us. In acting, it was tamer than last season, and her voice did not seem at her command, as was particularly remarkable in the air "In si barbara." We fear that her medium notes—always the weakest portion of her register—have failed her recently. The luscious tones of her voice were, perhaps, best heard in the duo in the second act, "Giorno d' orrore," although in the vocal duet of the divisions she allowed Grisi to gain the ascendancy.

Tamburini is about the last of the great school of Rossinian singers. No one even now can approach him in the execution of the florid divisions in *Assur*, although his voice is not what it was, and is at times scarcely adequate to the calls upon it. Intelligence, energy, and good taste carry him through, however; and he had some superb moments. His reception was particularly cordial. Tagliafico and Polonini, in *Oroe* and *Ninus*, rendered small parts prominent by their artistic style; but Lavia's intonation in *Irene*, in the opening scene, was sadly at fault; he rallied so cleverly in the *finale*, that we trust it was only nervousness which affected him at the beginning.

The favourite ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre," with its sparkling agreeable music, and amusing intelligible plot, was revived on Saturday evening with great effect; Mdlle. Flora Fabbri being the basket-maker's dancing wife. We shall be very much mistaken if Mdlle. Melina Marmet, who played the Countess, does not attain a very high position.

On Thursday Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and the scena "In si Bar-bora," from "Semiramide," sung by Mdlle. Alboni, with the ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre," were the performances for the extra night not included in the subscription. In the "Barbiere," Signor Salvi as Count Almaveva, Rovere as Bartolo, and Ronconi as Figaro, made their first appearances this season, and were enthusiastically greeted. Ronconi was in first-rate voice and excellent spirits. He was encored in "Largo al factotum." His brother artists were frequently brought to a stand-still from his buoyancy of spirits. Rovere sang the music of *Yarlotto* like a conscientious and consummate artist. Salvi's beautiful tenor voice and refined style are well known. Tagliafico appeared for the first time as *Basilio*, and sang the fine bass song "La Calunnia," most artistically. Soldi and Polonini added to the *ensemble* by filling the secondary parts. The great triumph was, however, to Madame Persiani's *Rosina*. Never did this gifted vocalist pour forth a richer flood of elegant *roulades*. Her fancy seemed to be inexhaustible; her ornaments assumed every variety of form; and the more intricate the difficulties, the more did she achieve marvels. The house rose en masse to cheer her, after "Una voce" and the singing lesson, "Nel cor più," with variations; the orchestra joining heartily in the applause. The finale of the first act was superbly executed, both by vocal and orchestral forces.

STRAND.

The operas of continental composers are sorely maltreated frequently on their first importation into this country, and perhaps no writer has more severely suffered in this respect than Auber, whose works have been so mutilated by clumsy adapters, as scarcely to leave a trace of their original form. Such was the fate that attended the production of his "Haydée," on Monday night, at the Strand Theatre. Our Paris correspondent, who described in such enthusiastic terms the original representation of this work at the Opéra Comique, in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, would not have recognised the present English version. Even with the superior abilities of Miss Poole for the part of *Haydée*, it must be avowed that the Strand resources were not adequate to the mounting of such an opera, which requires a vast combination of histrionic and vocal talent, and a great extent of scenic accessories.

The character of *Loredano*, the Venetian Admiral, is one exacting qualities little short of dramatic genius to embody successfully, and Roger is perhaps the only tenor who is in possession of the required powers to realise Scribe's clever creation and Auber's musical inspiration. As the opera of "Haydée, or the Secret," will be presented at the Royal Italian Opera in the course of the season, with Roger in the principal part, under the superintendence of Auber himself, we are spared the necessity of narrating the plot; but, unlike as the present adaptation is to the original opera in every respect, the audience seemed to appreciate the excellence of the acting and singing of Miss Poole. Mr. Tully, the conductor, is pains-taking and zealous with his choral and instrumental forces, and he deserves a larger arena for the exercise of his capabilities as a musical director.

HAYMARKET.

The following announcement appeared at the top of the Haymarket bills on Monday:—"Mr. Gustavus Brooke having chosen, without the slightest grounds, to violate the engagement he deliberately entered into with the lessee of this establishment, the first piece this evening will be 'The School for Scandal.'"

Mr. Brooke's extraordinary conduct with respect to this transaction, has quite lost him the position he had attained. We expect that neither the public nor the press will be inclined to feel much interest in his future career.

A new comic drama was produced on Thursday evening, called "Old Honesty." It was not stated in the bills to be original, and, we imagine, is of French growth; but if so, the incidents have been very well adapted to the English stage, and it forms altogether an agreeable piece, which will, we have no doubt, be played for many nights. The plot is very simple, turning on the discovery of some hidden treasure by an honest bricklayer, *Michael Bradshaw*, (Mr. Webster) in the house of an attorney, where he is repairing the drawing-room, which gives him several opportunities of poring over to very great advantage the traits of an excellently drawn character—that of "Old Honesty."

Although simple, the plot of the piece is exceedingly ingenious, but it wants bringing closer together. Two hours and twenty minutes is too long a space of time to be occupied by a two-act drama, and some judicious curtailment will considerably improve it. It was so admirably performed, that this recommendation should be acted upon. We have seldom seen a more perfect make-up than Mr. Webster's as the *Bricklayer*. He must have studied his prototypes with very keen eyes—not only as to costume, but manner. Everything was true to nature; even to the way in which he worked the mortar about, and laid the bricks one upon another—"real bricks" and "real mortar"—when repairing the house. Mr. Keeley, as his man, *Toby Perch*, was no less perfectly dressed, and very well, indeed, he acted; only as he alone can play. His look of despair in the last scene, where he fears his beloved is going to choose another mate, was delicious, and drew down a very hearty round of applause. His chief propensity, in the character, is that of quoting the "History of England"—an idea, by the way, put into a character played by Buck-ton-in, we think, the "Sheriff of the County;" but its repetition was very welcome, and made everybody laugh heartily. Mrs. Glover, as the bricklayer's wife, was as truthful and effective as Mrs. Glover can always be. And Miss Reynolds's made a very interesting daughter, and sang a song, by Mr. German Reed, which was encored.

The piece was entirely successful. The curtain fell amidst very hearty and general applause, and directly rose again for the re-appearance of the *dramatis personæ*. Mr. Webster then stepped forward and announced it for repetition every evening until further notice. We heard that the drama had been translated by Mr. Maddeson Morton. We thank him for an agreeable importation.

The Theatres have not been doing well this last week or two, as much from lack of novelty, however, as from the occupation of the public mind by other matters.

The LYCEUM closes this evening, until after Easter. Even the preparations for Easter novelties appear to be less spirited than usual. Many changes in the theatrical world are spoken of as likely to take place at that time, more especially with the houses of the suburbs. We wish, however, to have them authenticated before giving them forth.

A new opera, by Signor Lanza, has been rehearsed at the Princess Theatre; it is entitled "Hamet and Zelena," and will introduce a fair *débutante*, Mdlle. R. Lanza.

MARYLEBONE.

The anxiety shown by Mrs. Warner in bringing forward the most practical productions of the Elizabethan writers is unremitting. On Monday evening "The Double Marriage" of Beaumont and Fletcher was revived, with the same care and attention that has characterized all the reproductions under this management. A few alterations, to suit it to modern audiences, have been made

in this piece by Mr. Serle, who, however, has not interfered with the action of the original play.

In the part of *Juliana*, the heroic wife of the King, opportunities occur for acting, which were seized upon with the utmost skill by Mrs. Warner. Mr. Graham, in the conspirator *Viola*, shewed much discretion; and Miss Vining sustained the part of *Martia* with great spirit. Mr. H. Webb made the most of a sorry jester, whose display of humour did not impress us with a very high notion of the current fun of the day in which he was supposed to live.

After all, perhaps, the getting up of this piece was the real feature; at any rate it was the most satisfactory. There is a scene of the deck of a pirate ship, with preparations for action, which vies with the best "sets" in the old days of the nautical dramas of the Adelphi.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Croxton Park, Catterick Bridge, and Epsom Spring Meetings gave assurance that with the present week the racing season had set in downright earnestly. The latter, from an occasion of little or no account, has grown into quite a monster affair—a fitting prototype of the mightiest of all turf anniversaries—the Derby Day. The April afternoon which constitutes this trust of happy auspices, is under the especial patronage and protection of that influential class of the community with which the financial contrivance, the Racing Lottery, "first had its being." It happened, in the present instance, so to fall as to supply a comment—if the expression be no breach of privilege, upon a matter which occurred on the preceding Monday in the House of Lords.—As the practical part of the problem will be elsewhere dealt with, it will not be inconvenient to discuss its theoretical application in manner of prologue.

The most richly-endowed of any national prize on the British turf is the Great Metropolitan Handicap, run for in the Epsom Spring Meeting, towards which a bonus of five hundred pounds is contributed by the licensed victuallers of London and its vicinity. Nearly contemporary with the contest for this goodly trophy, an inquiry was made in the Upper House by a Peer of Parliament as to the intention of Government relative to the sweeps and lotteries which are drawn at all public-houses in town and country as much in matter of course as fermented or distilled liquors. The reply of the Minister was, that he did not know. It should seem to be the peculiar point of modern political etiquette to read, mark, and learn with especial tardiness. The last man in a kingdom to become aware that it is in the full blaze of a revolution is now the individual most concerned in the fact. When is it "folly to be wise?"—where should interference begin?—is freedom a right to do what you please with your own—and everybody else's? If a pair of charity-boys were about to meet in single combat next Monday on Kennington Common, it might not be constitutional to keep all the troops in the metropolis under arms for the day; but if five hundred thousand bludgeons, and as many pair of miscellaneous fists to wield them, were expected, it would perhaps be as well to take some precautions. Now were here and there a few gentlemen of enterprise and spirit engaged, or about to engage, in a "sweep," or anything else whereby they might jeopardy (or rather lose) their money, the authorities would have no right to interfere; but where a great encouragement is held out to apprentices to tap tills, and to needy operatives to expose the stomachs of their wives and children to little or no familiarity with food, he must be a stickler for liberty indeed, who would object against any let or hindrance of the incitement. We do not live in Utopia; so, either the people who subscribe £500 for five minutes' fun for their neighbours are the most ultra-philanthropists in creation, or they find their account in it. If they find, it follows that somebody must lose. If those losses were confined to the chattels of the losers, it might not be a national concern; but here the "alien appetens" is too often the "alieni propensius." For this cause small gambling on a large scale is a heavy social evil.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

Friday, with a cold northerly wind, put this new metropolitan holiday on the scene with great *éclat*. The attendance was very large, and the sport capital. The matches being compromised, the racing commenced with the Epsom Trial Stakes, won by Sponge, in a canter. The Great Metropolitan Handicap followed with a field of twenty-four, and produced a splendid race. Won by Glen Saddle by a head. Inheritress, second; Remembrance, a close third; and Jericho, not placed—a capital fourth. Then comes the Two-Year-Old Stakes, won by Christiansa by a head, Farthingale second; and afterwards a couple of races in the details of which may be spared. It was a day of intrinsic worth, and full of good shadows of the future.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting was almost wholly confined to the Metropolitan Handicap, and was so far important that it elevated Cracow to the top of the tree, as little as 4 to 1 having been taken about him before the close of the room: Tuft-hunter declined, and Rat-Trap was priceless; in fact, next to the favourite, Jericho and Lady Wildair were the only horses actually in favour. Loadstone improved for the Derby, but business was on a limited scale.

GRANBY HANDICAP.		
2 to 1 agst Ballinafad	3 to 1 agst Peep-o'-Day-Boy (t)	7 to 2 agst Bowstring
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
4 to 1 agst Cracow	13 to 1 agst Snuff-Box	25 to 1 agst Inheritress
7 to 1 — Jericho	13 to 1 — Lady Wildair (t)	25 to 1 — Walmgate-Bar-
10 to 1 — Marquis of Co-	15 to 1 — Gannet	Without
nyngnam	20 to 1 — Blackbird	25 to 1 — Executor
10 to 1 — Glen Saddle	20 to 1 — Remembrance	30 to 1 — Maid of Lyme
11 to 1 — Tuft-hunter (t)	20 to 1 — Sister to Egis	30 to 1 — Moscow
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Blaze (t)	5 to 1 agst Flatcatcher (t)	
CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst War Eagle	40 to 1 agst Kolesha (t)	4000 to 60 agst Pyrrhus the
25 to 1 — Cracow	40 to 1 — Peep-o'-Day-Boy	First
DERBY.		
9 to 1 agst Spring Jack	25 to 1 agst Fern	66 to 1 agst Whitstone
10 to 1 — Surplice	40 to 1 — Sesostris (t)	66 to 1 — The Sheriff
10 to 1 — Glendower	40 to 1 — The Fowler (t)	66 to 1 — Eagle's Plume
16 to 1 — Loadstone	50 to 1 — Deerstalker	

THURSDAY.—There was a full attendance this afternoon, but, as is too often the case now-a-days, very little business was transacted. The Metropolitan Handicap, for which nearly 25 horses are likely to run, was speculated upon to a moderate amount, Jericho, Lady Wildair, and Maid of Lyme having strong parties, Cracow and Rat-trap were on the "go." The Derby betting was remarkable for the anxiety to lay against Spring Jack and Surplice, and to back Loadstone, Deerstalker, and Eagle's Plume; Glendower was first favourite.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
11 to 2 agst Jericho (t)	12 to 1 agst Lady Wildair	20 to 1 agst Remembrance
8 to 1 — Cracow	12 to 1 — Maid of Lyme	25 to 1 — Inheritress
10 to 1 — Tuft-hunter	13 to 1 — Snuff-box	30 to 1 — Moscow
10 to 1 — Rat-trap	30 to 1 — Walmgate-Bar-	30 to 1 — Ruschalian
11 to 1 — Glen Saddle	Without	40 to 1 — Puttinger
EPSOM TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.		
2 to 1 agst Farthingale (t).		
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.		
2 to 1 agst Blaze.	5 to 4 on the field agst Blaze and Flatcatcher.	
CHESTER CUP.		
18 to 1 agst War Eagle	40 to 1 agst Maid of my Soul (t)	66 to 1 agst Malt
DERBY.		
10 to 1 agst Glendower	14 to 1 agst Loadstone (t)	50 to 1 agst The Sheriff
11 to 1 — Spring Jack (t)	40 to 1 — Sesostris (t)	2000 even between Surplice and
6 to 1 — Spring Jack and	40 to 1 — Deerstalker (t)	Loadstone (t)
Loadstone (t)	40 to 1 — Eagle's Plume (t)	1000 to 800 on Corsican agst
12 to 1 — Surplice		Backbiter

IRELAND.

ORDERS have been received to provide quarters in the barracks at Dublin, &c., for 2000 additional troops.

The declaration of confidence in the Lord-Lieutenant has already received upwards of 280,000 signatures.

PIKE-MAKING IN DUBLIN.—David Hyland, blacksmith, of 16, Charles-street, appeared on Monday, on his own recognisance, to give evidence in the case of Thomas Kirwan, against whom informations were taken by Mr. O'Callaghan, on Saturday, for purchasing pike-heads for an illegal purpose. Colonel Browne said he wished to offer a few words, which he thought would set the matter at rest. He wished to state in the presence of the bench and gentlemen assembled in the office, that he had received intelligence that pikes were manufactured in different parts of the city, and that he had the names of blacksmiths who were engaged in making them, and of persons who watched the process of manufacture. Every one must allow that it was only his duty to have these inquiries set on foot. With regard to the man Kirwan, against whom informations were sworn on Saturday, he had no hesitation in declaring he was one of the persons so employed by him for the purpose he had mentioned. He had been furnished with the names of persons who, he was informed, were manufacturing pike-heads to a large amount; but, as there was nothing in the present state of the law to prevent such doings, he had not interfered with the parties. In fact, as the law stood, any individual might make pikes, or have them in his possession—whether unfortunately or otherwise was freely a matter of opinion. But it was his (Col. Browne's) duty, holding the responsible position he did, to make the Government fully acquainted with everything that was passing in the city of Dublin, and he therefore avowed that he did take steps to make himself acquainted with all the circumstances connected with the manufacture and sale of pike-heads in the city. In fact, he had in his possession patterns of every kind of pike which had been hitherto made; and, if there was any odium to be attached to any one for these measures, he took it all upon himself. He avowed his conduct openly, and would further observe, that he would continue to procure all the information in his power relative to the manufacture of pikes, to lay it before the Government. Every man of common sense must know that pikes were daily being made in every hole and corner of Dublin. He knew the different places where these proceedings were carried on; he made himself acquainted with all the particulars in his power respecting them; and he felt that, in thus acting, he was only fulfilling his duty to the Government. After Dr. Gray and Mr. Mitchell had addressed the Bench, the prisoner was discharged, on the ground that the law did not prohibit the purchase of pikes.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, Mr. Daniel O'Connell presided. The rent for the week amounted to £37 10s. 11d.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held at twelve o'clock on Tuesday at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Hobhouse, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Morpeth, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Council sat two hours.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in reference to the important events which had recently taken place in the north of Italy, was desirous of putting a question to her Majesty's Government. It would be recollected by their Lordships that the Lord President had some weeks ago laid on the table of the House copies of a correspondence which had taken place as to the possibility of any interference by Austria in the affairs of Italy, which concluded with the declaration that "any aggression on the territories or rights of the King of Sardinia would not be viewed by the Government of Great Britain with indifference." Whether a similar representation was made at the same time to the court of Sardinia, as to the Austrian states in Italy, he did not know, but such undoubtedly ought to have been the case; for what had been the result? Why, amidst the convulsions which they had witnessed around—convulsions of an unexampled, alarming, and portentous character—the King of Sardinia had been the first power who had directly violated the public law of Europe, by commanding his troops to enter the territory of a neighbouring friendly and allied power, without the slightest pretext of a grievance, without any provocation, without any complaint or reason whatsoever assigned, and in direct violation of engagements by which he, as well as this country, was bound. He had no opinion to give as to the endeavour of the people of Lombardy to shake off the Austrian yoke; if it was their wish, he only hoped they would be as happy and prosperous hereafter as they had been for the three centuries during which they had been governed by the Emperor and his family. It was the violation of treaties and public law alone that he wished to notice; and, therefore, he begged to ask whether her Majesty's Government had at any time expressed to that of Sardinia a similar opinion to that expressed to Austria, that any act of aggression, such as he had referred to, would not be viewed by Great Britain with indifference?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, without being prepared to state at that moment any particular course which it was the intention of the Government to pursue, said he was glad of the opportunity thus afforded him to state, that although it was quite impossible her Majesty's ministers could have received any application from Austria on the subject, England not being bound by any treaty to assist that power, yet they had thought it right to desire their minister to express their hope and confidence that, in the present state of all the countries in that part of Europe, the King of Sardinia might be advised to observe a perfect neutrality. No doubt, in the then state of the Milanese territory, the King of Sardinia had thought he was justified in taking the course which he had subsequently adopted; but that course had been taken not only without the concurrence of the British Government, but against their advice.

Lord STANLEY thought that the course adopted by Austria, in not interfering with the international affairs of Naples, Italy, and Sardinia, ought to have secured her against the armed invasion of the latter power. Great Britain, with all her outlying possessions, ought to be the first to protest against the right of any individual nation, whether from sympathy with supposed grievances or otherwise, to interfere in the affairs of another; and if this principle were not repudiated and put down by Europe and the civilised world, the best efforts of the British government to prevent a general and sanguinary war would be unavailing.

Earl GREY, in reply to Lord Stanley, stated with reference to the Emigration Bill pending in the Canadian Legislature, that he had addressed a despatch to the Governor-General, recommending the amendment of the objectionable clauses, which he trusted would arrive out before the bill had passed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in reply to Lord Lyttelton, stated that the Government were not prepared at present to take any steps with reference to "racing sweeps" held at public-houses.

The Earl of EGLINTON understood that these "lotteries" or "sweeps" were held at licensed public-houses only, and on the fairest principles. When they could not interfere with betting which took place at clubs, he thought it would be unjust to put down the practice in public-houses.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.—Lord MORPETH, in reply to Mr. CARDWELL, expressed his hope that the state of public business would allow the Public Health Bill to be committed on Monday next.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to Lord MARSH, said he should submit a motion this day for a further investigation of the allegations of corrupt practices at the late election for the borough of HORSHAM.—Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply to Mr. BRIGHT, said the Government would not be justified in setting aside the Navigation Laws, for the purpose of admitting cotton from Havre under any circumstances.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. CHILDERS, stated as regarded the case of the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Mr. Gorham, that the subject was under serious consideration, with the view if possible of giving the latter gentleman an opportunity of showing the correctness of his doctrines.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. EWART, intimated that the Government were ready to give the general subject of taxation their best consideration with a view to its revision.—The subject of Galway gaol was again referred to by Mr. P. SCROPE.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Lord Jocelyn as to the state of Ireland, after referring to the language which had been used in that country, exciting the people to rebellion, stated that it had been followed by the manufacture of pikes, by the formation of rifle clubs, and other preparations, which objects were openly avowed by a portion of the Irish press to be done with a view to carrying on civil war. He agreed with the noble Lord that, be the causes or the objects of the instigators of civil war what they might, it was not so much her Majesty's crown, it was not so much the institutions of the country that were in danger, as the peace of Ireland, as the well-being of all classes, especially those engaged in the occupations of trade and commerce; and his belief certainly was, that those who used the language to which he had adverted had done so for the purpose of raising themselves, careless of the bloodshed and ruin they might occasion. He trusted it was hardly necessary for him to assure the House that while the Lord-Lieutenant was anxious to put down disaffection and rebellion, it was his earnest wish to listen to and promote as far as he could any measures for remedying distress or for ameliorating evils which afflict that country. Lord Clarendon had informed the Government, with whom of course he was in constant communication, that while on the one hand there were evident preparations for rebellion, on the other he had received the most gratifying assurances of loyalty and support from the members of all creeds and professions, from landlords as well as merchants, from Protestants as well as Roman Catholics, and from all parts of that country. If the Lord-Lieutenant should come to the opinion that further powers were necessary, he (Lord J. Russell) should then feel it to be his duty to come down to the House and ask that the Government be entrusted with them, determined as they were to do all in their power to support the loyal people of Ireland, and to maintain the peace of that country.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—The period at which the bill for the alteration of the Navigation Laws should be brought in led to some discussion, Lord JOHN RUSSELL concluding it by stating that, before the Easter recess, he would either fix a day for introducing the measure, or the President of the Board of Trade would make some decided statement on the subject.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—On the question of going into committee on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, Mr. GORING moved, by way of amendment, that so long at least as the House of Commons exercise the authority which it at present does exercise over the Established Church, no Jew ought to possess the franchise, much less be allowed to sit in that house. After some debate, the amendment was withdrawn, and the House went into committee, various clauses giving rise to discussion and proposed amendments, but without leading to division.

The Distilling from Sugar Bill also went through committee, and, on a division, the Election Recognisances Bill was read a third time, by a majority of 44—the numbers being 118 to 74—and was passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships sat only for a few minutes, and nothing occurred there to call for particular notice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUES.

Mr. HORSMAN moved a resolution—"That the distinction between the episcopal and common funds (under the direction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners), restricting the application of the surplus revenues of the Archbishops and Bishops to episcopal purposes, and permitting no part of it, in any circumstances, to be applied to the relief of parochial destitution, is inexpedient, and ought not to be continued." The honourable member having briefly explained the origin of the distinction between the two funds which were the object of his motion, pointed out many striking instances and effects of inequality in the distribution of ecclesiastical revenues, and enlarged on the injustice of permitting so much spiritual destitution to exist in a large number of parishes throughout the country, in the face of the accumulation of the episcopal fund.

Lord ASHLEY seconded the motion, expressly on the grounds so clearly and emphatically laid down by his honourable friend. He believed the fusion of the two funds to be essentially necessary to the peace of the church and the satisfaction of all parties in it, in order that all might feel that full and impartial justice had been dealt out to them.

After a few words from Mr. PLUMTRE, Lord SEYMOUR, and Sir H. INGLIS, Sir R. PEEL, after protesting against the affirmation of abstract resolutions, and declaring his preference for proceeding by legislation, said he should be exceedingly sorry to express an opinion unfavourable to the principle of the motion. He eulogized the conduct of the prelates of the Church of England, whose number he should be happy to see increased, if ample means existed for the purpose. But it was impossible, in considering this subject, to overlook the condition of the masses of our population, for whose benefit the church itself was established. He referred to the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for remarkable cases of spiritual destitution in some of the most populous and important districts of the country; and the inadequacy of the provision made,

whether for the accommodation of congregations, or the stipends of the working clergy. He wished to see the existing inequalities in the incomes of the Bishops redressed by some well-considered arrangement undertaken by the Government of the day; and for this purpose, as it would be attended with considerable difficulty, it would be better to proceed by bill. He wished, also, to see removed the barrier which at present prevented the requisite increase of parochial superintendence. He hoped that, considering the spirit of the discussion, and the feeling which evidently animated both sides of the House, the honourable gentleman would not press his motion to a division.

Mr. V. SMITH supported the resolution. Mr. BRIGHT contended that the great increase of population lay amongst the Dissenters, who would not avail themselves of additional church accommodation, even if provided for them.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought it was not enough to declare the fusion of the two funds expedient; something more was required in the way of framing good rules for the just distribution of the proceeds. Having taken a luminous view of the religious condition and ecclesiastical provision of various districts among the most deficient in this respect, he deprecated the proposal of cutting off the ultra or surplus absolutely from the creation of new bishoprics, as if this would be mere waste and extravagance. The good effects which had flowed from the colonial bishoprics sufficiently proved there might sometimes be good economy in this course. He should vote with her Majesty's Government for the previous question.

Mr. W. P. WOOD did not see why the two funds should not be blended into one, with the view of succouring spiritual destitution wherever it might be found to exist.

Lord J. RUSSELL would not, so far as the abstract proposition was concerned, convert the resolution now laid down; but he feared no practical purpose would be attained by it. Experience had justified the Ecclesiastical Commission in the arrangements they had made. He was unwilling to agree to the resolution, because he really did not know to what the House and the Government might be considered as pledged if it were carried, very different opinions having been expressed as to the objects to which the proceeds of the funds should be destined. Considering the constitution of the Church of England, the extent to which it required episcopal superintendence, and the extent also to which pastoral aids might be augmented through episcopal instrumentality, it would be wrong to exclude that object altogether. The noble Lord, in conclusion, stated that having placed himself in communication with the Archbishop of Canterbury, he should be loth to give any definitive opinion to the House on any new amendments of the ecclesiastical system that might be required, before he had ascertained the views of that right reverend prelate, in whose experience, as well as in the singleness of view to the interests of religion, he placed entire confidence. He hoped the hon. member for Manchester would in future address the House on such subjects in rather a more kindly spirit, and reminded that champion of dissent that even Bishops were entitled to toleration.

Mr. HUME thought it certain that, if an attempt were made to create more new Bishops, the question would be immediately raised whether the present Bishops were not too many. As for the appointment of colonial Bishops, it had produced more evil than good.

Mr. HORSMAN, in reply, observed that he felt he had virtually succeeded in obtaining the affirmation of his resolution. He was very glad to hear from the noble Lord that he had further measures in contemplation. He was quite ready to leave the subject in the hands of Government, but neither the House nor the country would be satisfied without an extensive consideration of the subject.

The motion and the amendment were then by leave withdrawn. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon till six o'clock.

A select committee was appointed to inquire into the composition and management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales.

The Poor Houses (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday.

OUT-GOING TENANTS.—(IRELAND.)

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Out-going Tenants Bill was resumed by

Mr. NAPIER, who contended that the bill was one to give perpetuity of tenure to the tenants of Ireland, or, in other words, to transfer to the occupiers of land in Ireland the proprietary of the soil. If improvements of land were necessary, and were approved of by landlord and tenant, then no legislative measure was necessary to carry them out, because they would be effected by the mutual goodwill of the parties; but if the tenant proposed improvements to which the landlord objected, he did not think the latter ought to be compelled to pay for such improvements.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL supported the bill, which he believed well calculated to confer essential benefits on the people of Ireland.

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought the bill was well-intentioned, and should therefore be considered in committee.

After some observations from Mr. ARCHDALL, Sir J. WALSH opposed the bill, but did not thereby wish himself to be understood as opposed to tenant-rights of all kinds in Ireland.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR supported the bill, contending that it was impossible to expect any improvement on the part of the tenant until tenant-right was conceded to him.

Sir G. GREY thought that the evils of the system at present existing in Ireland could only be remedied by the landlords and tenants themselves, and not by any legislative measure. He thought this measure, if carried, would be destructive of that proper understanding between landlord and tenant which was essential to the interests of both. He thought it would be imprudent to legalise the tenant-right of Ulster, even in Ulster itself, where it only existed as a custom, and it would be still more unadvisable to extend it to other parts of Ireland.

After some observations from Mr. FAGAN in support of the bill, and from Colonel BLACKALL against it,

Mr. P. SCROPE said the House could expect little from persevering in the old course of leaving things to themselves; and believing an alteration indispensable, he would support the second reading of the bill.

Colonel RAWDON supported the second reading of the bill in deference to the feelings of the people of Ireland, but reserved to himself the right of supporting alterations in it in the Committee.

After some observations from Mr. SCULLY and Mr. S. CRAWFORD in reply, The House divided, and the second reading of the bill was negatived by a majority of 145 to 22.

The Great Yarmouth Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PROPERTY AND INCOME-TAX.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of this bill.—A short discussion ensued, in the course of which Lord STANLEY protested against the substitution of the principle of direct for indirect taxation.—The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE PROPOSED CHARTIST PROCESSION—GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

Mr. J. WALSH inquired of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if the attention of the Government had been directed to the notice issued by the Chartist body, of their intention to hold a numerous public meeting on Kennington Common on Monday next, and to go thence in procession to the House of Commons, for the purpose of presenting a petition in favour of "the people's charter;" and if the right hon. Baronet was prepared to take any steps to prevent the independence of the House of Commons from being overawed by any public meeting, or to protect the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of London?

Sir G. GREY replied that the attention of her Majesty's Government had been directed to the notice in question, emanating from a convention consisting of 49 delegates elected at public meetings held in several of the large towns of the empire. This notice stated that those delegates met in London for the purpose of superintending the presentation of a petition in favour of the Charter to the House of Commons, and to adopt any other course that might be deemed advisable in order to secure the passing of the Charter into law. It also stated that a great public meeting would be held on Kennington Common on Monday next, and that the parties composing that assemblage would march in a procession, regulated and superintended by marshalls, with their petition, to the House of Commons. The attention of the Government having been called to that notice, and other information having reached them respecting the intended proceedings, the Government had directed a notice to be issued, which would be published in the course of half-an-hour throughout London, pointing out that, by the statute and common law of those realms, the intended procession was illegal, warning the loyal and peaceable subjects of her Majesty to abstain from taking part in the procession, and calling upon them to give their best aid to the constituted authorities towards preventing any disturbance, maintaining public order, and preserving the public peace.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said, if there were the slightest intimation of committing a breach of the peace on the occasion of this procession, he would not be a party to the proceeding—that the parties concerned in the affair were peaceably disposed—and that every man of them would consider himself as a special constable, upon whom the preservation of peace was incumbent. Their whole object was to present to that House a petition signed by between five and six millions of the people. The present announcement would certainly take the people by surprise.

Sir G. GREY could not see how they could be taken by surprise. The Government had, at the earliest moment, taken the subject into deliberation, and resolved to take the course he had indicated.

Mr. HUME was sorry to find the Government had taken up the subject so seriously, and advised them to rescind the proclamation.

The subject then dropped.

WASTE LANDS (IRELAND).—On the motion of Mr. FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, leave was given to bring in a bill to reclaim the waste lands of Ireland.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES, THE CHARTIST CONVICTS.—Mr. F. O'CONNOR moved an address to her Majesty that she would be graciously pleased to extend her Royal pardon to John Frost, Zephania Williams, and William Jones, and all other political offenders. The motion, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 91 to 23.

A lengthened discussion took place on the case of the late ex-Rajah of Sattara, which occupied the House the remainder of the evening.—Adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. J. Romilly, M.P., who had vacated his seat in Parliament for Devonport by accepting the office of Solicitor-General, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Dundas, was re-elected for that borough on Monday last.

Nearly £3000 were drawn out of the Limerick Savings' Bank by depositors of the industrious class on Monday (last week). Notices for the withdrawal of £5000 were lodged for Monday in the present week.

Lord Henry Seymour, residing at Paris, has recovered the plate of which his butler had robbed him. It had been pledged for about 10,000*fr.* at the Mont de Piété, and the duplicates had been left behind.

Several English residents have already given notice of their intention of availing themselves of the decree of the Provisional Government at Paris, by which foreigners may be naturalised if they have been five years resident at the country.

From official returns made to the authorities of the county of Middlesex, it appears that in the following metropolitan boroughs and the county, there are 80,037 voters on the register, viz. Marylebone, 16,812; Westminster, 14,125; Tower Hamlets, 19,361; Finsbury, 15,822; and Middlesex, 13,917.

At the meeting of the Van Diemen's Land Company, held lately, the yearly report of the directors was adopted, the contents of which presented rather a more favourable exposition of affairs than could have been anticipated.

The planting of trees of liberty at Paris has become such a nuisance, that the Government has at last determined to put an end to the practice.

It is in contemplation to erect a range of batteries on the cliffs at the north side of Weymouth bay, to act in connexion, as occasion may require, with the extensive fortifications about to be established in the Island of Portland.

An authenticated contradiction has been published of the statement that M. Guizot had applied to the French Provisional Government for the amount of salary due to him as Minister for Foreign Affairs for the month of February last.

The Duke of Argyll, it is thought, will receive the Green Ribbon vacant by the demise of the Marquis of Bute.

The proposal for a testimonial to George Cruikshank is assuming substance and shape, a committee having been formed for the purpose of taking the steps necessary to carry the project into effect. It is not, however, as yet decided what the form of testimonial shall be, and the decision will no doubt be in some degree dependent on the amount of the subscription.

Lady Julia Brabazon died on the 28th ultimo, at her residence in Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, aged 82. She was daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Meath.

Lord Charles J. F. Russell has been appointed by the Lord Chamberlain to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons, vacant by the death of Col. Sir W. Gossett.

A naval court-martial has been held at Toulon, on Captain Balleul, of the French navy, for the loss of the *Cuivier* steamer. The captain was honourably acquitted, and thanked for the efforts he had made to save the vessel.

The amount of commercial bills in the hands of the Bank of France, which fell due on Saturday last, was above 22,000,000 of francs, and of these several millions were paid in the course of the day.

The Prince of Prussia visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, on Sunday, at Cambridge House.

Yesterday (Friday) above 180 officers, members of the United Service Club gave a grand banquet to Viscount Hardinge, on his return from India. The Duke of Wellington and Prince Albert were present on the occasion.

Volunteers are daily setting out from Florence for Lombardy; 360 pupils of the University, with 1000 men from Leghorn and 500 Aretins, have just left.

The University of Sienna has sent a deputation to the Tuscan Government to express its resolution to go to the aid of the Lombards with or without permission.

Mrs. Bray, formerly Miss Walker, of Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, who was employed as nurse to the Princess Royal, has been also engaged in the same capacity for the infant Princess born a few days since.

Dom Miguel de Braganza, attended by Viscount de Queburz and Colonel Tavares Oxorio, has left town on a tour. Mr. Saravia is the only member of the Prince's suite remaining in London.

The Prince of Saxe-Coburg and his consort, the Princess Clementine, daughter of the ex-King of the French, traveling as the Baron and Baroness Erlenthas, passed through Ostend on the 29th ult., en route for Germany.

The Sydney (Australia) papers announce the death of Lady Mary Fitzroy, and at the same time state that Sir Charles was lying in a dangerous state from the effects of an accident.

By the *Seagull* packet, arrived at Falmouth, on Sunday, from Brazil, freight, amounting to about £21,000, has been brought. Two passengers, Messrs. Butterworth and Edmuth, had died at sea.

The *Liverpool Albion* mentions that on Friday, last week, two trading vessels, outward-bound, when in the Channel, a few miles from that port, hoisted the Irish national flag at their mastsheads. The commander of her Majesty's Government tender, observing the movement, gave chase, when the flags were instantly lowered, and the vessels were allowed to proceed.

The employees of the Northern Railroad at Paris presented, on Sunday last, at the Hôtel de Ville, a donation of 8900*fr.* to the Provisional Government.

The Italian and French revolutionary feeling has extended to Malta. The *Portofoglio*, the organ of the anti-English party, wants a Constitution and a House of Representatives—of course exclusively Maltese members.

The Prince of Capua, who is staying at Malta and has hitherto showed no demonstrations of party in the affairs of the Two Sicilies, has lately hoisted the Sicilian tricolour on his terrace.

On Saturday last, a large body of the workmen of Paris went to offer to the Provisional Government a sum of 5300 francs, being the amount of a day's pay. Many other bodies of workmen also made donations.

Several Jesuits, from various countries, have taken refuge at Malta, and taken up their residence in the convent of St. Calcedonio, at Florina. The Government have supplied them with new bedding and bedclothes from the store of the Civil Hospital.

Father Mathew is expected on a visit to the United States, and preparations are being made there to give the Apostle of Temperance a hearty welcome. The partisans engaged in the Presidential election were ready to make the most of the reverend father's arrival, in the hope of influencing the votes of the Irish.

Serious disturbances have taken place at Lillebonne, in Normandy. Martial law had been proclaimed, and, on one occasion last week, four summonses to disperse having been read without effect, orders were given to repel force by force. Six persons fell dead, and fourteen were wounded by a discharge of musketry, and their culpable accomplices fled in all directions.

Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H., L.L.D., so well known for his knowledge of ancient armour, in testimony to which he was knighted by William IV. in 1832, died on the 2nd inst., at his seat, Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, in the 65th year of his age.

We have been informed that the *John Bull* newspaper has just passed into new hands. Under the new management it becomes, we believe, the recognized weekly organ of the Conservative party. The first number under the new auspices appeared on Saturday last, certainly with evidences of new life.

Among other things which the inhabitants of Berlin have conquered by the revolution, is the right of smoking in the streets, and it is as much prized as any political privilege in prospect.

The York convicts, George Calvert and James Mellor, are reprieved; and the execution of Michael Stokes is respite till the 13th of May, that the opinion of the Judges may be taken on the objection to the indictment.

The East India Company gave a grand entertainment to Viscount Hardinge, at the London Tavern, on Wednesday. The Duke of Wellington, Lord J. Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Earl Grey, and a distinguished party received invitations.

The price of wheat at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, on the 30th October, was from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per bushel, and flour £13 per ton.

The persons who, during the revolution in Paris, wantonly destroyed the Railway Bridge at Asnières have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from one to five years.

It is said that the Albert, *ouvrier* (or workman), who forms one of the Provisional Government of Paris, is the Dr. Albert who was formerly a teacher of French in Liverpool, and afterwards a chemist at Cadishead and Longsight, in Lancashire.

At Marseilles the papers of late have not been published, because the composers and pressmen had turned out when in the middle of their labours.

The whole of the Paris papers express deep indignation at the attack made by the mob on M. de Girardin and the office of the *Presse* newspaper.

The mortal remains of the late Madame Guizot, the mother of the ex-Minister of France, who died on Friday (last week) at her son's residence at Brompton, were on Tuesday interred in the cemetery at Kensal-green. The Earl of Aberdeen's and other carriages of the nobility were in attendance.

The Lord Mayor received, on Monday last, the sum of £16 1*s.* 8*d.* from the clergyman who officiates at the French Protestant Church, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, as the collection at that place of worship on Sunday, in behalf of the British workmen expelled from France.

Admiral Rosamel, former Minister of Marine in France, died at Paris on Thursday, in the 74th year of his age.

The deliveries of tea last week were 507,891*lb.*, being an increase over the preceding week.

Notwithstanding the great heat during the last ten days, on Tuesday se'nnight the snow was a foot deep on the Mendip Hills.

The Town Council of Hull have just resolved to raise £12,000 for the erection of baths and washhouses on the plans of the model establishment in Goulston-square, Whitechapel.

Mr. John Shaw Lefevre has been appointed successor to the late Mr. Currey, as principal clerk in the House of Lords; and not Sir David Dundas, who, in consequence of having resigned the Solicitor-Generalship, was reported to have accepted the office of Clerk-Assistant.

BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE REVOLUTION AT BERLIN.

THIS impressive scene represents the ceremony of consigning to the earth the remains of the persons who fell in the late conflict at Berlin. The solemnities in front of the Neuen Kirche were illustrated and detailed in our Journal of last week, when, also, we described the scene now engraved. We repeat a portion of the details, from the time of the cortège leaving the front of the church:—

"When the procession arrived before the Königs Thor, the other end could hardly have left the market-place. It proceeded up the short ascent immediately on leaving the gate, and turning short round to the right, entered a field, which is, perhaps, higher than any other spot in the neighbourhood. In the middle of this field a large circular hole had been dug, in the middle of which was a platform, on which stood the families and friends of the deceased, the clergymen, and other authorities of the town: round this platform, and covered with evergreen wreaths, flowers, and sprigs of holly, were placed the coffins. After a sort of funeral sermon and some sacred music, the assembled multitude was again addressed by several clergymen and others. All listened in solemn silence; the speaker being only now and then interrupted by a long-drawn heartfelt sigh from the breasts of the many thousands who surrounded the grave. The Bürger corps of marksmen had the honour of firing several volleys over the grave of their departed friends and fellow combatants; and after more sacred music, vocal and instrumental, the vast concourse peacefully separated."

This was the great funeral ceremony; but processions were frequent for some days, attended with touching incidents. Thus, a letter of date subsequent to the above, states:—

"Several funeral processions, accompanied by detachments of the Bürger Guard, and preceded by a band of music playing funeral hymns, have occurred during the last three or four days: at this moment, a procession conveying three coffins is passing beneath my window, and the guard on duty opposite are presenting arms in token of respect to the fallen."

PRUSSIA.

The King has dismissed Count Arnim, and appointed a new Ministry. The following is the composition of the new Cabinet:—

M. Camphausen, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Cologne, President of the Council.

M. Hansemann, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Aix-la-Chapelle, Minister of Finance.

M. Beurnemann, Minister of Justice.

Baron Arnim, formerly Prussian Minister at Brussels and at Paris, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. D'Auerswald, a manufacturer at Crevelt, and the most eminent Member of the late General Diet, Minister of Interior.

General de Reiter, Minister of War.

The appointment of Minister of Public Worship remains unfilled.

The King started for Potsdam as soon as he had completed the formation of this new Ministry.

Intelligence from Pomerania and Brandenburg shows that these countries are opposed to what has been done at Berlin. A proclamation has been published in Pomerania, protesting in strong terms against the right arrogated to itself by the capital to demand concessions and cause the soldiers to be sent away, without the co-operation of the provinces. In consequence, deputies, it says, are to be named on the 17th of April, to proceed on the 18th to Berlin, and declare to the Presidents of the Burgesses:—1st. That Pomerania does not acknowledge their right to act as they have done. 2nd. That she has seen with regret the massacre of the troops, who only obeyed the King's order. 3rd. To demand from the said Presidents, if they are inclined to return to their sentiments of fidelity to the King, and if they wish to co-operate with Pomerania in restoring order in the country.

A deputation from the merchants of Stettin had been sent to Berlin to consult the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the dangerous position of the Prussian trade in the Baltic. The Minister assured them that a note had already been despatched to the British Foreign Office, with a view to induce the English Government to protect trade in those seas, if the Schleswig-Holstein question should make such protection necessary. The same paper adds, that English trade is so much interested in the Baltic trade, that Lord Palmerston must necessarily accede to the demands of Prussia.

Letters from Posen and Breslau confirm former reports of the disorderly state of the Grand Duchy. The Poles are preparing for war, while the German inhabitants of the Grand Duchy excite their hate by protesting against the intended separation from the German empire. Breslau, part of the province of Silesia, on the other hand, seems to have overcome the convulsions which necessarily attend so sudden a change as Prussia has undergone. The citizens, who keep order admirably, are armed, and muster a force of no less than 12,000 men. The country districts are still agitated, and exhibit the melancholy consequences of protracted fiscal misrule. Bands of armed peasants are still here and there attacking the Royal domains and seats of noblemen. They destroyed the palace of Count Saurma, at Geltsch, and robbed him of his plate. Their depredations in this single instance amount to 50,000 dollars. Count York, of Wartenburg, the newly-appointed Chief President of the province of Silesia, is said to be very unpopular, and it is expected that he will be forced to resign.

The Princess of Prussia has given 15,000 dollars for the widows and orphans of the victims of the Berlin revolution, and she has promised to give the same sum every year.

The opening of the second United Diet took place on the 2nd April, at twelve o'clock.

After the members of the Diet had assembled, the President of the Ministry, Camphausen, accompanied by all the Ministers, entered the Hall, where he delivered a speech suitable to the occasion, and which he thus concluded:—

"The Prussian nation, while it has commenced the free discussion of its most momentous affair by the press, and in open proceedings, cannot but recognise that, in the contest of principles, only truth appears, and that, for the defence of liberty, every person must be at liberty to express his individual opinion, with full right, and without impediment. Although the High United Diet, both in its constitution and in its privileges, will differ essentially from the future popular representations, the Government lays great stress upon its counsels at the present juncture; and in this spirit I have the honour to lay before you the Royal propositions for your investigation and deliberation."

"DECREE OF PROPOSITIONS."

"We, Frederick William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. &c.,

"Send our Royal greeting to the assembled States of our Second United Diet."

"For the purpose of calling into action the constitutional administration promised to our faithful people on the most extensive basis, it is indispensable that it should be intrinsically combined with an assembly of competent popular representatives, freely elected."

"We have, therefore, projected a Provisional Electoral Law, containing proposals, according to which the Permanent Assembly is to be elected and consti-

tuted. While we submit this project to the United Diet, which is assembled for the last time in its present form, we recommend its speedy decision, in order that by the immediate establishment of the permanent and open administration of justice all those blessings may result which it is our conscientious endeavour to obtain for our faithful people by the complete and thorough development of a free constitution."

"This constitution, the project of which we shall submit to the Assembly, which is about to be founded on the basis of the electoral law, shall, according to our view, and for the purpose of completely attaining its object, approach in its form to the preponderating majority of the Constitutional Governments of Germany, and be in unison with the formation of a universal German Federal Administration."

"Given at Potsdam, April 2, 1848."

(Signed)

"Countersigned by the Cabinet Ministers."

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

Here follows the project of electoral law, which embraces eleven heads; also, a project of the fundamental principles of the new Prussian legislation.

An address to his Majesty was then proposed, which the Diet, almost unanimously, adopted, and then proceeded to the discussion of the royal propositions.

The Prussian States Gazette publishes the following as the bases of the proposed federal meeting at Frankfurt:—1. A concentrated direction under one federal chief, with two Chambers—the second to be composed of deputies from each of the federate states. 2. The attributions of this Parliament are to be the federal administration, and arming of the German population; the establishment of a federal tribunal, and one common code as regards domicile, indigency, system of trial, penal and commercial codes; the adoption of an uniform system for moneys, weights, customs, commerce, and railways.

Bavaria and Austria are both opposed to the pretensions of the King of Prussia to be considered as the Chief of Confederated Germany.

PRINCE METTERNICH'S ESCAPE.—The statement taken from the German journals, to the effect that Prince Metternich had arrived at the château of Rheineck on the Rhine, a short distance from his own residence of Johannisberg, turns out to have been unfounded. The Prince had fled in the very opposite direction. The *Leipzig Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 28th ult., under the date of Dresden, the 26th, says, that Prince Metternich, with his Princess, had arrived in the Saxon capital during the previous night, and started in the first train to Leipzig that morning. He would not, however, touch at Leipzig, but leave at the nearest station to it, and go from thence to Schweidnitz, then by the next train to Magdeburg and Hamburg, to go finally to England. He inscribed himself in the *fremdenbuch* (strangers' book) under the name of Herr V. Meyer and lady and suite, merchant, from Gratz. The resignation of the Prince, his departure from Vienna, and subsequent journey, are thus graphically described in the *Courier von und für Deutschland*:—"Prince Metternich, who arrived on the morning of the 14th ult. at the station of the Glognitz Railway, under the escort of 50 Hussars, went by rail to Weimer Neustadt, and from that to Frohsdorf, where, apparently, he hoped to find a refuge. His expectations were not realised, however, and he then fled to Feldsperg, one of the seats of Prince Lichtenstein, on the frontiers of Moravia, and subsequently to his own property, Kopstein. The ex-Chancellor of State stuck to the last moment to his old system. As the deputation of citizens, on the evening of the 13th, arrived at the court, they passed through a suite of rooms into a spacious hall, where Archduke John received them. As the speaker of the deputation depicted the unfortunate state of affairs, and urged the necessity of a speedy decision on the part of the Government, Archduke John quieted them by saying, that the first measure would be the resignation of Prince Metternich. At these words, Prince Metternich came out of the adjoining room, in which all the Archdukes and Ministers had assembled to deliberate, and, leaving the door open, he said in a loud tone, 'I will not resign, gentlemen. No, I will not resign.' Archduke John, upon this, without answering the Prince, repeated what he had said, and cried in an earnest tone, 'As I have already told you, Prince Metternich resigns. At these words, the Prince exclaimed, in a tone of great excitement, 'What! is this the return I now get for my fifty years' services?' At this, all the men forming the family council broke into a laugh, which seemed to annihilate the unfortunate statesman. It was a laugh rising directly from those democratic elements and moral power which he had obstinately refused to acknowledge, and which he had coerced, and which had now thrown him from the height which he had attained. The generosity evinced by the people towards the hated Minister may be judged from the fact that neither the Palace of the State Chancery on the Ballplatz, where he resided, nor the new Palace on the Rennweg, were destroyed. Not even a single window was broken in the Chancery, because it is the property of the State; nor in the Palace on the Rennweg, because it had been built for the Princess. The only place belonging to the ex-Chancellor which was attacked was the celebrated Metternich villa on the Rennweg, which was furnished with the splendour of a Lucullus, and in the park of which the celebrated diplomatic fête was given, and then only the doors and a few of the apartments were laid waste."

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT MITCHAM.—One of the most extensive fires that has occurred for a considerable period broke out on Tuesday night in the manufacturing premises of Messrs. Robins and Co., weavers of patent hosiery, at Phipps' bridge, Mitcham, Surrey. The premises were nearly three hundred feet long, and fitted up with costly machinery, &c. Several engines were speedily on the spot, but the fire continued to travel; and, before any impression could be made upon it, the adjoining premises of Messrs. Taylor, hot-pressers and silk-dressers, were also wrapped in flames. The firemen laboured for several hours, but before midnight the immense pile of premises was burned to the ground, not so much as the outer walls remaining entire. The contents of Messrs. Taylor's, the hot-pressers and silk-dressers, have been totally destroyed, and the following compartments in Messrs. Welch, Margetson, and Co.'s silk-printing premises have sustained serious damage, viz. the madder-rooms, tool-houses, carpenters' shops, and copper-houses, some of which are burned down. The total damage is calculated at about £15,000.

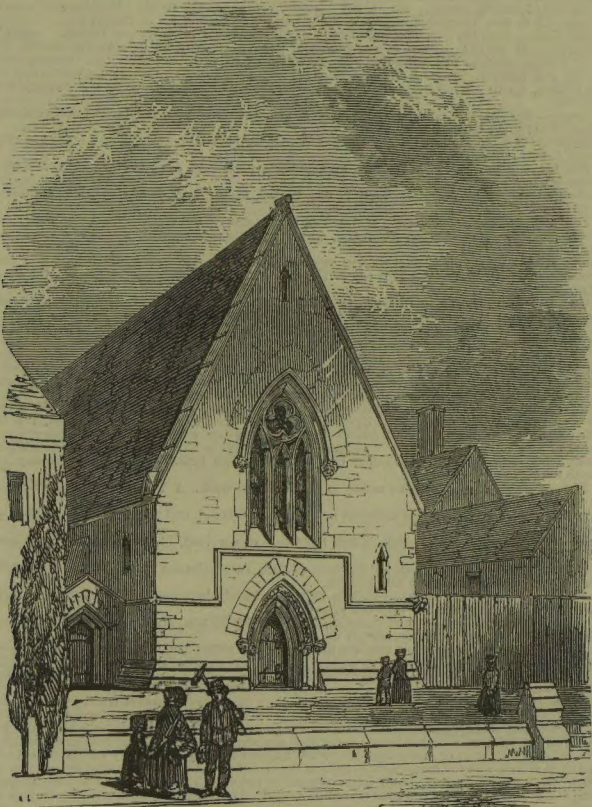


BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE REVOLUTION NEAR BERLIN

WANTAGE CHAPEL, BERKS.

This picturesque little Chapel has recently been erected in the market-town of Wantage, Berks. The building is capable of accommodating 350 people; yet the cost has not exceeded £600. This is another of the several instances which our Engravings have indicated, of the growing disposition of the various communities to adopt for the character of their places of worship our own sadly-neglected but peculiar English style; possessing so many associations, and capable of such an interesting diversity of picturesque outline.

The form of the plan of the Wantage Chapel is a simple parallelogram, 50ft. 6in. long, 29ft. 8in. wide, communicating at the end with a school-room, 30ft. long, 19ft. wide, over which is placed the vestry, divided therefrom by a screen of tracery woodwork. At the west end is a gallery, approached by a small staircase lighted at the side by a lancet window. The design is by Mr. Redwick W. Ordish, architect, of John-street, Adelphi; the builder is Mr. G. Major, of Swindon.



NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, AT WANTAGE.

To the zeal of the late Thomas Bush, Esq., of Lambourn, Wantage is chiefly indebted for this place of worship. The town contains very few specimens of antiquity, but is interesting from its having been the birth-place of Alfred the Great, and in possessing two churches in one church-yard, one of which is now used for a school-room. Wantage is situated within five miles of the railway, and has a good pitched corn market.

THE SUTLEJ MEDALS.



THE SUTLEJ SILVER MEDAL.

in England; and 20,000 have been forwarded to India. It is expected that about 43,000 will be struck. The tie is a blue ribbon, with a red border. As in the case of the Waterloo Medal, there will be no distinction made in the value of the decoration; all will be of silver.

THE MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

The pile of building now erecting between Piccadilly and Jermyn-street (and having frontages in either thoroughfare), for the Museum of Economic Geology, is a very handsome structure, and one of the most striking in appearance of the recent additions to the public buildings of the metropolis. The style of architecture adopted is that known as the Italian "Palazzo," and either front has much good design in it; but, as we illustrate the *façade* in Piccadilly only this week, reserving till the completion of the building our view of the Jermyn-street or entrance front, when we purpose also to describe and delineate the interior of the Museum, we shall confine our notice to observations on the former.

The Piccadilly *façade* is distinguished by great boldness and originality of character in design, and possesses one singular feature, that there is no doorway in it, the entrance being, as before observed, in Jermyn-street. This peculiarity of construction allows the whole width of the lower story of the building to be occupied by the windows, of which there are six, circular-headed, and which, deeply recessed and splayed to the pavement, produce the effect of an arcade, and, by the depth of tone which they give, an admirable light and shade is obtained.



MOHAMMED BEN HADDAD.

SHEIKH HADDAD.

ARABS WHO ASSISTED AT THE WRECK OF THE "AVENGER."

adding piquancy to the whole *façade*. The spandrils over the arches are paneled, and above each window a patera is introduced in the paneling. In the upper story are six windows, to correspond with those below, having pedimented heads, and very richly ornamented dressings. A richly-ornamented cornice gives character to the upper part of the front; and quoins, chamfered, add to the architectural richness of the building. The whole reflects the highest credit on its architect, Mr. Pennethorne.

LOSS OF THE "AVENGER."

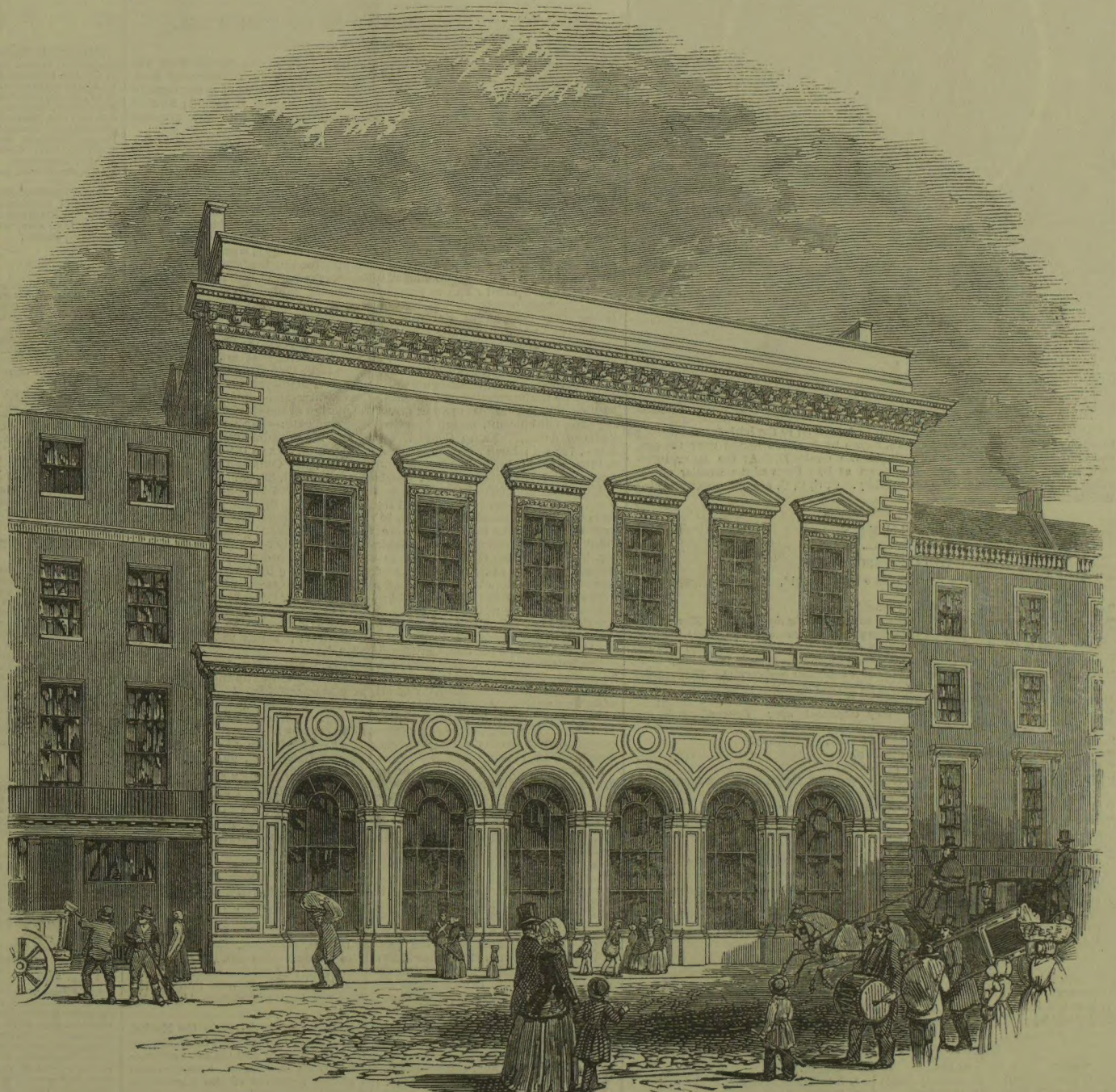
(To the Editor.)

Tunis, 16th March, 1848.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to forward you a sketch of Mohammed

Ben Haddad and his father, drawn by L. Ferriere, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul for Tunis. Mohammed is the Arab who saved the lives of a portion of the crew of the *Avenger*. He is a native of *Sidi Mansoor*, and a shepherd by employment. He is a middle-sized man, of about thirty-five years of age. His complexion is swarthy, his hair black, and his eyes large and lively. Humanity, kindness, and amiability are distinctly discerned in his countenance. Though he has but seldom left the heights of his wild and lofty native mountains, yet I found him surprisingly intelligent. His disinterested conduct towards the survivors of the ill-fated steamer sufficiently proves him to be very different in disposition from the generality of the inhabitants of the wild shores of Barbary. I have had him living with me nearly a month, and can bear the highest testimony to his character.

Some of your readers may probably desire to know how I came in contact with Haddad. I will explain this, especially as it may convey interesting intelligence



PICCADILLY FRONT OF THE MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

to some of those who have so unexpectedly been called upon to mourn the loss of some dear relative.

No sooner did we ascertain that the *Avenger* was entirely wrecked, than I formed the resolution to visit the coast in a westerly direction, in search of the bodies which I expected might be washed ashore. Accordingly, I left this for Biserta, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Margoliouth, where we learnt on our arrival that the son of Mr. Manucci, our Consular agent, had started with three boats for Jalta, or Galata, in order to obtain more information respecting the steamer. We were anxious to hear the result of Mr. Manucci's mission, but though I remained till the 31st at Biserta no tidings of the boats had reached that place. Indeed, it could hardly have been expected, as the weather was of a most awful nature. The rain came down in torrents, and the wind was most boisterous. In such weather I started on my melancholy excursion, Mr. Margoliouth remaining here in the hope that his services might be required on the return of the boats.

I took with me seven men on horseback and eight on foot. The latter were to search those parts of the coast which were inaccessible for horses. After eight hours' ride we reached *Kassar-el-Ahmar* without finding the least vestige of the object for which I came here. In the course of inquiry, however, I was informed that a body was found at *Sidi Mansoor*. After fourteen hours' ride, on the 1st of January I reached the spot, and found on the beach the body of a sailor. His left arm was eaten either by fish or jackals. I placed a guard over the body; and, as it was late, I sought for shelter, which I found in the hospitable hut of Haddad.

The following day I found another body near the spot where the boat was upset in the surf. It was that of S. Ayling, as I afterwards discovered from a piece of his shirt, on which this name was in marking ink.

These bodies I buried on the 3d of January, in the presence of upwards of forty Arabs, near the spot where Haddad found the only survivors of the fatal wreck of the *Avenger*.

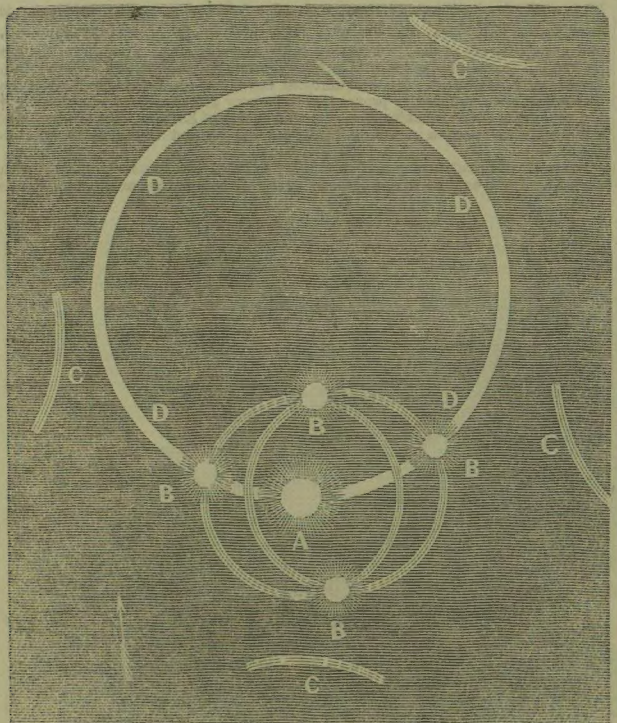
From the steamer it is unlikely any bodies should ever be washed ashore. These are from the boat which upset. As there was no chance of my finding more, I returned to Tunis, taking Haddad with me, to receive the reward I considered he had a right to. I remarked with great pleasure that the case of Haddad had been brought before the House of Lords on the 29th ult., when the Earl of Malmesbury inquired whether the Government intended to manifest any token of gratitude in the shape of reward to the Arab who saved the lives of a portion of the crew of the *Avenger*. To this the Earl of Auckland replied, that immediately on the receipt of the information relative to the gallant conduct of the fishermen (shepherds, and not fishermen), rewards were conferred upon them. There can be no doubt but that their Lordships were truly anxious to show to Haddad that they highly appreciated his praiseworthy exertion in behalf of humanity, and to stimulate his countrymen to imitate, when an opportunity offers itself, his noble example. But it is only just that I mention that after taking poor Mohammed, who was accompanied by his father, and his brother-in-law, to Tunis, and after keeping them away from their homes and families nearly a month, the long-expected reward came. The so-much-talked-of and eulogised Arab received the sum of 400 piasters, or £12! This sum he brought to me, to divide it between himself, the father, and his brother-in-law, who, you must know, had nothing to do in the saving of Lieutenant Rooke and his party! I advised him to take at least half of the money for himself, and to give the other half to his companions, which he did very readily. The expenses during their stay here were, however, paid.

Ahmed Bey behaved himself far more generously towards them. Besides giving them a present of fifty piasters each, he gave them new suits of clothes.

Shortly before the departure of the Arabs for their homes, I was informed that another body had been washed ashore, which, according to my orders, was interred near the two others. There is only one more from the boat missing. From the particulars I have received from an Arab, who came lately here from *Sidi Mansoor*, I am inclined to believe that the last body found is that of the Doctor of the *Avenger*. Yours respectfully, N. DAVIS.

REMARKABLE HALOS AND PARHELIA SEEN ON THE 29TH MARCH.

THESE optical phenomena were seen by many persons in England, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Wight, between 11h. A.M. and 5h. P.M., on Wednesday, March 29. We have received many descriptions of the phenomena, which, although complicated and difficult to describe, confirm each other in a very remarkable manner. We have selected one drawing for engraving furnished to us by a correspondent in Guernsey.



The circle D was large, white, and brilliant, parallel to the horizon, and passing through the sun. Two smaller circles, shown by A, were situated near the sun, and intersecting each other, as well as the circle D. At the latter intersecting points were two parhelia, shown at B. Parts of the smaller circles exhibited the prismatic colours very vividly. C, C, C, are arcs accompanying the obscured coronas.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "J. W. F."—You will see by our solution of Problem 218, that your attempt was a failure.
- "J. E. C."—Your suggestions shall be considered.
- "K. B."—The move of Q to her 5th at the 8th move of the defence to the Muzio Gambit is not fully treated of in the elementary works, because it is known to be disadvantageous to the player. Your game to show the benefit he derives from it proves nothing, as White at his 15th move overlooks an obvious mate in two moves.
- "Woodstockian."—The first seems to be both ingenious and correct. That marked No. 4 is also a great improvement on your former efforts.
- "Amulator."—It shall have a place among the Enigmas by-and-by.
- "Juvenis."—Phidias died at a very advanced age; Labourdonnais and M. Donnell both in the prime of life.
- "Zampa."—A King cannot escape, while in check, by castling.
- "Tyro."—The King cannot castle when in check.
- "R. B."—Kinsale.—See our solution to Problem 218.
- "W. L."—When you apply for solutions of by-gone Enigmas, be good enough always to send the positions.
- "D. J."—Wrexham Chess Club.—Much too simple for our columns.
- "Philo Chess."—Herr Kling, the inventor of many of the most subtle and beautiful end-games of the day, is a Professor of Music, and would, doubtless, be happy to afford you the instruction you require.
- "W. W. M."—Spanish Town, Jamaica.—We are gratified to hear of the progress Chess is making in the Colonies, and obliged by our Correspondent's communications but we must protest against his subjecting us to the expense of postage on his letters. The games shall be examined.
- Solutions by "G. A. H.," "Sopraccita," "S. S.," "W. D.," "J. W. F.," "Mentor," "Sigma," "Heysham," "C. W. C.," "W. L.," are correct. Those by "P.," "H. S.," "G. T.," are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 218.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. B to Q B 4th | Kt to K Kt 4th | 3. K takes Kt | B to Q 4th |
| 2. Q P one sq | K B P one sq | 4. R takes B—Mate | |

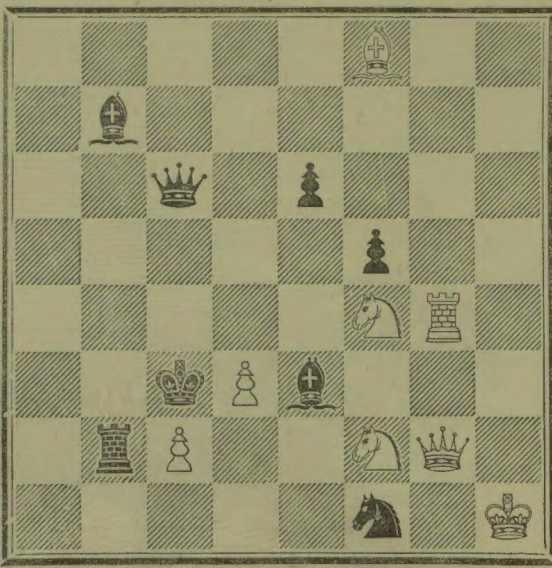
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 219.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Q takes B (ch) | K takes Q (best) | 4. R to K B 8th (ch) | R to Q Kt sq |
| 2. Q Kt to B 6th | Q takes K Kt | 5. R takes R—mate | |
| 3. Q R takes Q | Q R to Q Kt 2d | | |

PROBLEM, No. 220.

This capital stratagem is the invention of Mr. M'G—Y.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first can mate in five moves.

MATCH OF CHESS, BY CORRESPONDENCE, BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

Up to the present time, the following moves only have been made in this contest.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE (Amsterdam.) | BLACK (London.) | WHITE (Amsterdam.) | BLACK (London.) |
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to K 3d | 3. Q Kt to B 3d | K K to B 3d |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P to K B 4th | | Amsterdam to move. |

CHESS ENIGMAS.

- No. 295.—By H. R. A., an American Amateur.
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q R 5th | K at Q B 4th | P at K 2d and 4th | P at K 4th and |
| R at K B 6th | | Q 5th, and Q Kt | Q 2d |
| B at K R 8th | | 3d | |
- White to play, and mate in three moves.
- No. 296.—By Mr. M'G—Y.
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q R 2d | K at his 3d | Kt at Q 6th | Kt at K B sq |
| B at K 5th | Q at K Kt sq | P at K 7th | |
- White to play, and obtain a winning game in three moves.
- No. 297.—By Mr. HOKWITZ.
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at K B sq | K at his 5th | B at K Kt 8th | Kt at Q 4th |
| Q at Q Kt 8th | | | |
- White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE FLIRT A CHILD.—At the end of the table a tiny flirtation has been going on all supper-time, between a little elfin lady of five years old, and a young gentleman who has not yet exchanged his tunic for a jacket. He holds her baby hand in his, and looks terrible things at Master Howard, who sits on the other side and will keep putting his arm round her neck and kissing her, which is a shocking thing to do at any time of life—in company. Then the first pulls the little *belle* closer to him, and says that she shall be his wife; and, did not an elder sister set them all to rights, the consequences would be dreadful. When Master Howard is quieted the two others get together closer than ever, and the little girl perhaps says "I love you," with a sincerity and disinterested fervour that only belongs to that age. And then they have some little joke between them, not known to anybody else, but of such subtle excellence that it is only sufficient for them to look at one another to burst out in the merriest and most musical laughter.—*Natural History of the Flirt*, by Albert Smith.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The commercial engagements falling due on the 4th of the month were unusually numerous, although limited in amount, but were satisfactorily met. Money still continues abundant, and the difficulty of employment is but slightly diminished. The only class of paper now in the market is inland; foreign bills, formerly so highly estimated, being now regarded with the greatest distrust.

Consols, on Monday, opened a point lower than the closing quotation of the preceding week. From 81 they gradually declined to 80½, but afterwards rallied, closing at 80½. The precise cause of this heaviness could be scarcely defined, but a vague feeling of uneasiness generally prevailed, and it was not until the arrival of the papers on Tuesday, containing M. Lamartine's reply to the Irish deputation, that an improvement occurred. Upon its import becoming known, Consols advanced from 80½ to 81½, sellers, which was the last quotation. Dullness, without any material alteration, was the prevalent tone of Wednesday's market; but, on Thursday, Consols opened heavily, at 80½, soon after receding to 80½ to 81. This unlooked for depression, notwithstanding the favourable revenue returns, was variously accounted for. By many it was attributed to the approaching settlement; and as transfers indicating sales had been made in the stocks recently opened, it was considered that the account might yet turn in favour of the *Bears*. The alarmists talked busily about the proposed Chartist meeting at Kennington, while the news of an increase in the already enormous standing army of France again inspired apprehensions for the peace of Europe. One fact must, however, be obvious, it was not scarcity of money. The unfunded debt paying a mere fractional interest more than Consols, quotes 40s. to 42s. premium. Bank Stock is heavy, the large unemployed reserves not being favourable to the creation of dividends. New Three-and-a-quarter Cents have been done as low as 79½ to 80 ex div. The market at the close of the week was anything but buoyant, as the following prices indicate:—Bank Stock, 186 x d; Reduced Ann., 78½ x d; Consols, 80; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent., 80½ x d; 10 Long Anns. to expire January, 1860, 8½ x d; Ditto 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8 5-16; India Bonds under £1000, 21 pm.; Consols for Account, 80; Exchange Bills, £1000, 39 pm.; £500, 40 pm.; Small, 39 pm.

All the European Consols continue most depressed, and Russian has again receded. Danish quoted 55 to 65, and Russian 70 to 80; Belgian Four per Cents, 50 to 60; Two-and-a-half per Cents, 35 to 37. It is almost needless to add that such wide quotations are scarcely more than nominal, as the real feeling indicated is an indisposition to deal. Mexican was the only Stock firm at the opening, but it soon after receded to 14½ to 15. This downward tendency has continued to increase as the week advanced, Mexican being the exception, it having quoted 15½. At the close of the market, which was heavy, with little doing, prices stood, for Brazilian Bonds, 54; Mexican, 5 per Cent, 1846, 14½; Ditto, Account, 14½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent, 24; Russian Bonds, 7½; Spanish 5 per Cent, 1840, 9½; Ditto, Account, 9½; Ditto, Passive, 2½; Ditto 3 per Cent, Account, 17½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent, 17; Dutch 2½ per Cent, 12 Guild.; 3½; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 52 x d.

Shares continue to decline, from a belief that the inability of the Companies to procure loans must render it inevitably necessary to call up the unpaid capital, and thus tend to diminish dividends, besides compelling sales, on the part of holders unable to meet the calls. To this may be added a species of panic which seems to possess the public mind with regard to the solvency of even the best lines. The result of these feelings will be seen by a glance at the accompanying list of closing prices:—Aberdeen, 23; Caledonian, 25; Chester and Holyhead, 12½; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. L. and D., 6½; Do., £3 10s., 3; Eastern Counties, 13; Do. Extension, 5 per Cent, No. 1, 4½; Do., No. 2, 4½ x d; East Lancashire, 17½; Do. New, 6½; East Lincolnshire, 14½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 37; Great Northern, 3; Great South, and West (Ireland), 16½; Great North of England, 22½; Great Western, 85; Do. Quarter Shares, 13½; Do. New, £17 7; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 60½; Do. Half Shares, 29½; Do. 5th, 7½; Do. 3rd, £10, 7½; Leeds & Thirsk, 5; London & Blackwall, 16½; Do. New, 2, 2½; London, Brighton, & S. Coast, 27½; Do. Consol. Eighteen, 16½; London and North-Western, 12½; Ditto New, 3½; Ditto Fifth, 6½; Ditto £10 (M. and B.) B., 8½; London and South-Western, 42½; Ditto New, £50, 23½; Midland, 92; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 8; Ditto Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent, 113; North British, 20; Ditto Half Shares, 8½; Ditto Quarters, 3½; Ditto Thirsk, 1; North Staffordshire, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19½; Scottish Central, 25½; South-Eastern, 22; Ditto, No. 4, 3½; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 4½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 13; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 27½; Ditto Extension, No. 1, 15½; Ditto ditto, No. 2, 9½; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern Preference, 7½; Boulogne and Amiens, 5; Northern of France, 1½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1½; Paris and Lyons, 2½; Paris and Rouen, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 4.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was an improved feeling visible in the Market yesterday, arising from the energy displayed by the Government in relation to the Chartist demonstration. Consols opened at 81½ to 82, and did not vary materially during the day, closing at 80½ to 81 for Money and Time. French shares were nearly unsaleable, in consequence of the intention of the Provisional Government to "devote the railways to the public service," giving *rentes* in exchange for stock.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Notwithstanding the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, have been on a very moderate scale, the supply on offer to-day exceeded the wants of the dealers, hence the demand for all descriptions was in a very inactive state, and, in some instances, the prices were 1s per quarter lower than on Monday. The best foreign wheats were held at full currencies, but the middling and inferior kinds were easier to purchase. All kinds of barley were very dull, and some of the holders were eager sellers at 1s per quarter less money. We had a very slow inquiry for malt, and when sales were pressed, 1s per quarter less money was accepted. In oats next to nothing was doing. Prices, however, ruled about stationary. Beans and peas without alteration. Indian corn and meal were decidedly lower.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2760; barley, 3230; oats, 1040. Irish: oats. Foreign: wheat, 6630; barley, 5990; oats, 11,330 quarters. Flour, 2070 sacks; malt, 3470 quarters. English:—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 41s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 44s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 51s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding malt, 54s to 56s; distilling ditto, 29s to 31s; malted ditto, 31s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 46s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 56s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; 100lb and 50lb, black, 15s to 18s; ditto, white, 17s to 20s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 42s to 44s; grey pea, 32s to 38s; maple, 33s to 38s; white, 34s to 38s; boilers, 36s to 40s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s, per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American; 22s to 27s per barrel; Baltic —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Red clover seed is in moderate request, at full prices; otherwise the trade is heavy. Cakes are lower to purchase. Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; Brown Mustard—seed, 3s to 10s; white ditto, 3s to 10s; Tares, 3s to 4s; 50 lb to 50 lb per bushel. English Rapeseed, £30 to £34, per last of 160 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £12 10s, £13 0s, ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £8 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 68s to 72s per quarter. English Clover—seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d, per 4lb loaf. Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 10d; barley, 31s 5d; oats, 20s 2d; rye, 29s 8d; beans, 35s 7d; peas, 36s 3d. The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 50s 7d; barley, 30s 0d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 30s 5d; beans, 35s 4d; peas, 35s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s 0d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

Tea.—This market is very dull, and prices had a downward tendency. A few packages were brought to public sale on Thursday, and partly disposed of, at a slight abatement in value.

Sugar.—For all kinds of sugar—raw as well as refined—the demand is heavy, and the quotations have fallen from 6d to 1s per cwt. The stocks in warehouse are very large, the time of year considered.

Coffee.—No material alteration can be noticed in the value of any kind of coffee, the demand for which still rules inactive.

Rice.—Several large parcels have been brought to the hammer this week. The biddings have ruled inactive, and prices have not been supported.

Provisions.—The best parcels of Irish butter are in steady request, at fully last week's quotations. In all other kinds exceedingly little is doing. Carlow, landed, first, 92s to 98s; second, 88s to 90s; Cork, 90s to 96s; Limerick, 88s to 92s; and Tynagh, 82s to 84s per cwt. English butter has declined 1s to 2s per cwt., with a full average amount of business doing. Fine new Dorset, 106s to 110s; middling ditto, 90s to 100s per cwt.; and Fresh, 10s 6d to 13s per dozen lbs. Dutch butter must be called 1s to 2s per cwt. lower. Fine Friesland, 100s to 108s; Kiel, 100s to 102s; and other qualities, 70s to 100s per cwt. Bacon is in moderate request, at very full prices. Prime Waterford, sizeable, 68s to 70s; and heavy, 67s to 69s per cwt. Irish hams, as well as barbelled beef and pork, are firm. Lard is a slow inquiry, at 62s to 68s per cwt. for kegs.

Tallow.—This market is by no means so active as last week. P.Y.C on the spot is quoted at 52s 9d per cwt.

Oils.—For all kinds we have to report a very slow demand, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £4 0s to £5 0s; and straw, £1 8s to £1 12s per load.

Potatoes.—As the supplies exceed the demand, late currencies are with difficulty supported. Present rates vary from 60s to 150s per ton.

Spirits.—In rum comparatively little is doing, at barely late rates; but brandy and corn spirits are in good request, at very full prices.

Coals (Friday).—Walker, 16s; Haswell, 17s; Russell's Hetton, 16s 9d; Heugh Hall, 16s 6d; Tees, 17s; and Cowpen Harkey, 16s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Our market still continues without animation. The finest hops of last year's growth, the quantity of which is small, are held at full prices; but old parcels may be purchased on somewhat easier terms. Sussex pockets, £3 0s to £3 9s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £3 3s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 5s to £5 8s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale to-day's market was very moderate, and of middling quality. Although the attendance of buyers was by no means large, the best trade was steady, and in some instances the quotations of the primest Scotch advanced 2d per 8lbs, the value of all other breeds being well supported. The number of foreign beef and calves was good; that of sheep limited. With English sheep we were very scantily supplied, owing to which, and the favourable change in the weather, the demand for that description of stock was somewhat active, at an improvement in prices of 2d per 8lbs—the best old Downs producing 3s 6d per 8lbs. Calves moved off readily, at 2d per 8lbs more. In pigs a moderate business was doing, at late rates. Milch cows were dull, at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime South Down, ditto, in the wool, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; ditto, out of the wool, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d, prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 6s 0d to 7s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 27s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 22s each; beasts, 70d; cows, 141; sheep and lambs, 340d; calves, 190; pigs, 365.

Jersey and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very steady demand for each kind of meat to-day, at a slight improvement in value.

Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 10d to 5s 0d; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; lamb, 5s 10d to 6s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

BANKRUPTCY.

H D C COLE, Earl's-court, Old Brompton, boarding-housekeeper. J COBB, Northumberland-street, Strand, boarding-housekeeper. H ROOSE, Salisbury-street, Strand, merchant. W CHILDS, Chertsey, grocer. H COST, Clapton, publisher. J MILLER and G NIGHTINGALE, Great Dover-street, Southwark, drapers. J ALDERSON, Tunstall, druggist. W RIDGWAY, Hanley, manufacturer of earthenware. L FARRANDS, Nottingham, innkeeper. T HUBBS, Burslem, manufacturer of earthenware. M DAX, Weston-super-Mare, miller. J H DAVIES, Merthyr Tydvil, grocer. J BARRETT, Exeter, post-master. H REDFEARN, Sheffield, saw-manufacturer. W LOMBARDINI, Huddersfield, carver and gilder. C TURNER, Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothier. A BARKER, B adford, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer. T M'ENTEGART, Liverpool, corn-dealer. R W BARNES, Stockport, cabinet-maker. W JONES, Manchester, stationer. J HORSEFIELD, Sunderland, merchant-tailor. E MESNARD, Sunderland, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R MACKENZIE, Edinburgh. R and J WADDELL, Carlisle, wood merchants. P MATTHEW, Gourdiehill, Perthshire, grain-dealer. J MAIN, Glasgow, hair-dresser. T MELVIN, Glasgow, smith. C CAMPBELL, Glasgow, merchant. J NICOL, Edinburgh, clothier. W DRYSDALE, jun., Alva, Strathgairn, manufacturer. W JUST, Arbroath, merchant. W ELGIN, Aberdeen, teacher.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 7.

14th Light Dragoons: Troop Sergeant-Major G Shenton to be Quartermaster, vice Falmer. 16th: Brevet-Col G Baker to be Major, vice T H Pearson; Brevet-Major L Fyler to be Major, vice Baker; Lieut E Shildley to be Captain, vice Fyler; Cornet T W White to be Lieutenant, vice Shelley; R Goff to be Cornet, vice White. Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: Lieut and Captain E C W M Milman to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel,

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New
road, London.—The cases of cure performed by MORISON'S
VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE may be had as above; also
at the Hygeist Office, 368, Strand; and of all the Hygeian agents
throughout the country, price 2d. or 4d. by post. In consequence
the numerous counterfeits of Morison's medicine on the Continent
parties travelling abroad are requested to be on their guard, and to
purchase only of respectable merchants.—N.B. No chemist or drug-
gist is authorised to sell Morison's medicines.



ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY, RECENTLY FOUND NEAR LINCOLN.

ANCIENT POTTERY LATELY FOUND NEAR LINCOLN.

THESE interesting specimens of Roman and Mediæval Pottery were turned up in excavations recently made, chiefly for railway purposes, in the immediate neighbourhood of Lincoln. They are in the collection of a gentleman of the county, who has obligingly forwarded sketches of them for representation.

In our Illustration we have grouped the Roman Pottery on the ground, and the Mediæval remains on an elevated platform behind. The specimens of Roman workmanship are excellent examples of the grey, red, and whitish earthenware; and amongst them will be found some nicely-ornamented vases, some also with handles, and some oddly-formed vessels of uncertain use. The colander (Fig. 5) is a singular specimen, and was discovered amongst the rubbish of an ancient pottery, evidently thrown on one side as unfit for use, from being cracked in the manufacture. The lamp is a neat example of the earthen lamps of the Romans.

Of the Mediæval Pottery, Fig. 1 represents a jug of reddish-coloured clay, having the upper portion covered with a green glaze, and ornamented with brown spots, raised. The finger-marks made in inserting the bottom of the jug are deeply impressed. This vessel is about 15 inches high and was, perhaps, made in the thirteenth century.

Fig. 2 is a portion of the upper part of a large jug, having a head in relief upon it, and it is singular from having had three handles. This fragment is of about the same antiquity as Fig. 1, and like it is coated with a green glaze.

Fig. 3 is a vessel resembling in form the save-alls manufactured at the present day. When found, it contained a number of Roman bronze

coins. Similar vessels, also containing coins, have been turned up on the Continent, and, like this specimen, are not more than two centuries old. Fig. 4 is probably a crucible.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Attila" has been given twice during the past week at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the music of this striking opera is found greatly to gain—as is always the case with Verdi—upon repeated hearings. The grandeur of style of this composer is peculiarly suited to the wild, barbarous, highly dramatic character of the subject he has chosen; while its chief interpreters, above all Belletti and Cruvelli, so admirably adapted to their respective parts, give to its performance the utmost effect of which it is capable. Belletti's *Attila* displays the powers of this great artist as a tragedian more fully than any other opera in which we have seen him; and his performance in this and in the "Barbiere" shows him to be possessed of great powers in the most opposite styles of lyrical and dramatic art. A sort of wild, reckless, haughtiness of manner, look, and gesture assumed by Belletti, stamps the semi-barbarous character of the "scourge of the earth;" and the total failure of all courage and strength of mind, immediately he is assailed by superstitious terrors, is in admirable keeping with the character of the ignorant, uncivilised conqueror. Mlle. Cruvelli is, as usual, all spirit and enthusiasm in the part of *Odabella*—a character admirably suited to her in every respect.

On Tuesday Lablache announced his arrival by his presence in the house at the performance of "Attila;" and we suppose we shall soon enjoy the pleasure of hearing and seeing the *Gros de Naples*, who is undiminished in bulk, as we hope in voice likewise. The revolutionary movements throughout the Continent have interfered, it appears, with the arrival of the musical celebrities expected at this theatre, amongst them, Mlle. Tadolini, and the contralto, Mlle. Schwartz, and, as we hear also, Jenny Lind—the two former, if not all three, were, we be-

lieve, to have been here by this time, but their arrival will not now be long delayed.

The pretty little ballet of "Thea" has been re-produced at this theatre with the same success it enjoyed last year—and most deservedly, as not only has it lost nothing of its own intrinsic merit, but the two charming *danseuses* who appear therein, Rosati and Marie Taglioni, have gained in every way since their brilliant *début* of last year.

Our Illustration represents the last scene of "Attila;" that in which *Odabella* summons, at last, courage to imitate the example of *Judith*, and kill the tyrant and scourge of her country. This opera, and the character of *Odabella* particularly, to inspire the most interest of which it is susceptible, ought to be contemplated as regards the present feelings and ideas of the Italians. Verdi's music itself reflects the sombre, volcanic dramatic energy which, for a long time past, however strongly compressed, has characterized the Italians, who, before they found an opportunity of wreaking their vengeance, naturally found a charm in operas which accorded with the workings of their minds. *Odabella's* first splendid cavatina, "Donne Italiane," &c. ("We Italian maidens watch in arms, whilst the women of the Barbarians weep"), was always received with the most headlong applause, and encored several times in Italy; and the concluding scene we represent always gave rise to interminable ovations. This explains, independent of the music, the extraordinary and most successful exertions of Cruvelli and Tadolini in the part of *Odabella*. They have now found so many Italian women to imitate them in real scenes of bloodshed, that all the stages on which they won their theatrical laurels are now closed.

M. Thalberg has been exclusively engaged for the concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, which will include the whole force, vocal and instrumental, of the establishment. He will perform nowhere else this season. The four pieces announced for his performance at the first concert, on the 17th instant, are the most attractive in the repertoire of the Prince of Pianists. Selections from the "Stabat Mater," *morceaux* from Beethoven, Mozart, Rossini, Weber, Glück, &c., will be performed; but perhaps the most novel and attractive devices for this occasion are the Nonette of Spohr, and likewise a grand Trio from Meyerbeer, to be sung by those extraordinary bass voices, Colletti, Belletti, and Lablache.



VERDI'S OPERA OF "ATTILA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE LAST SCENE.